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AFGHANISTAN. 23 Nov.—Pakistan. It was announced in Delhi that the Loi Jirga (Council of Elders in Afghanistan) had ordered the country's defences to be strengthened because of the 'harmful designs' of Pakistan and the military aid received by her from the United States.

27 Nov.—Pakistan Governor-General on Afghan-Pakistan dispute (*see Pakistan*).

6 Dec.—Pakistan protests (*see Pakistan*).

ALGERIA. 26 Nov.—French decision to send reinforcements (*see France*).

1 Dec.—Sixty-one Muslim deputies walked out of the Assembly's legislative committee after refusing to discuss the Soustelle reforms, because of their opposition to the policy of integration.

4 Dec.—Several Algerians were killed and wounded at Lamy near the Tunisian border when gendarmes opened fire during disorders. Some of the victims were in a bus which crashed into a ravine after the driver, who had refused to stop, had been shot by troops. Unofficial figures of the casualties were forty killed and twenty-three wounded.

The state of emergency was automatically lifted with the dissolution of the French Assembly.

7 Dec.—Elections. The legislative committee of the Algerian Assembly, composed of both Frenchmen and Muslims, adopted by 7 votes to 1 a resolution calling for the postponement of elections throughout Algeria.

Rebels attacked the town of Khroubs, seven miles from Constantine, but were driven off after three hours' fighting.

The Algiers-Bône train was derailed but no casualties were caused.

In other incidents rebels were reported to have committed seven murders, to have seriously injured a police sergeant, and to have burnt down six farms and two schools.

ARGENTINA. 17 Nov.—The general strike was called off after the Government had agreed to release about 300 workers' delegates who had been arrested as agitators and to recommend to employers the re-engagement of dismissed workers.

18 Nov.—A Government decree dissolved the Secretariat of the Press and Cultural Activities on the ground that its functions were incompatible with a democratic system.

20 Nov.—General Uranga, Minister of Transport in the Lonardi Government was arrested. He had issued a statement saying that General Lonardi had been the victim of a 'treacherous conspiracy'.

21 Nov.—Antarctica. The Minister of the Army announced that another refuge had been established in the Falkland Islands Dependencies between Marguerite Bay and the Weddell Sea.

British-Chilean-Argentine statement on Antarctic (*see Great Britain*).

27 Nov.—A statement signed by 263 Roman Catholic priests in Cordoba deplored the 'growing atmosphere of hostility of various sectors of the population against the Argentine clergy' because of the part attributed to them in the resolution which overthrew Perón.

30 Nov.—Dissolution of Peronista Party. The Government issued a decree dissolving the Peronista Party.

'La Prensa'. Another decree was issued returning the independent paper, *La Prensa*, to its lawful owner.

Great Britain. The British Ambassador delivered to the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs a message from the British Foreign Minister expressing sympathy and encouragement for the Argentine Government and the hope that its measures would succeed in restoring Argentina's internal prosperity and would contribute to a renewal of the traditional Anglo-Argentine trade links.

5 Dec.—Arrests. It was announced that Dr Mario Amadeo, reputed leader of the former underground anti-Perón movement, had been arrested. (He was regarded as a Catholic nationalist.)

AUSTRALIA. 23 Nov.—Cocos Islands. The transfer of the administration of the Cocos Islands from Singapore to Australia came formally into effect in accordance with the U.K.-Australian agreement of 1951.

AUSTRIA. 18 Nov.—Germany. A statement issued at the conclusion of talks between Herr von Brentano, Federal German Foreign Minister, and Dr Figl, Federal Austrian Foreign Minister, said that they had agreed to recommend to their Governments the immediate establishment of diplomatic missions of embassy status in each other's capitals and the formation of an Austro-German joint commission to examine all outstanding questions between the two countries.

6 Dec.—Notes were received from Great Britain, France, the United States, and the Soviet Union, formally recognizing Austrian neutrality.

BAGHDAD PACT CONFERENCE. 21 Nov.—The inaugural meeting opened in Baghdad of the permanent Council of the Baghdad Pact, consisting of representatives of Iraq, Britain, Turkey, Persia, and Pakistan. The British delegation was led by Mr Macmillan, Foreign Secretary, and General Sir Gerald Templer, Chief of the Imperial General Staff. Those of the other countries included in each case the Prime Minister and the Chief of Staff or the equivalent military official. Observers from the United States were also present. Nuri es-Said, Prime Minister of Iraq, was elected chairman.

In the opening speeches three points were repeatedly mentioned: the desirability of full United States adherence; the importance of economic co-operation; and the need to achieve a settlement of the Palestine problem. Mr Macmillan emphasized the concept underlying the pact of equal partnership in a common effort. He said Britain planned to expand the Middle East development division and was willing to give help in the atomic field. He suggested that countries not yet willing to join the military side of the pact might be associated with the economic programmes.

A military committee was set up.

22 Nov.—The conference decided to establish an economic committee, and the United States Ambassador to Iraq, who was the United

Baghdad Pact Conference (*continued*)

States observer at the conference, said that his Government wished to establish permanent liaison with the economic committee.

Mr Menderes, Turkish Prime Minister, addressing the Council, said that Russia had switched her trouble-making activities to the Middle East. He appealed to other Arab countries to follow Iraq's example and join the pact, saying that in some parts of the non-Communist world neutralist policies represented as great a danger as Communist infiltration.

At the conclusion of the conference a communiqué was issued which said that the five Governments reaffirmed their intention, consistent with article 51 of the U.N. Charter, to work in full partnership with the United Nations for the purpose of peace and security in the Middle East, to defend their territories against aggression or subversion, and to promote the welfare and prosperity of the peoples of the region. The communiqué stated that Iraq's membership was in full accord with her obligations under the Arab League treaty of joint defence and economic co-operation. It referred with appreciation to United States military and economic aid, and it noted Britain's readiness to help other countries with their atomic schemes.

BELGIUM. 18 Nov.—Anglo-Belgian atomic energy agreement (*see Great Britain*).

BRAZIL. 21 Nov.—President Café Filho announced that he had recovered from his recent heart attack and was resuming office. A few hours later Army units cordoned off his home, and tanks, armoured cars, and army units took up positions at all strategic points and Government buildings. It was later announced that Señor Filho was under house arrest.

22 Nov.—The Chamber of Deputies, by 179 votes to 94, disqualified Señor Filho from holding office and confirmed Señor Remos, the Army rebels' candidate, as acting President. The Senate endorsed the decision by 35 votes to 16.

Señor Remos asked the Chamber of Deputies to approve a state of siege throughout the country for thirty days.

24 Nov.—Following the approval of Congress, a thirty-day state of siege was declared throughout the country.

7 Dec.—Censorship on newspapers was reimposed.

BURMA. 1 Dec.—Visit of Soviet Leaders. Marshal Bulganin, Soviet Prime Minister, and Mr Khrushchev arrived in Rangoon from India.

2 Dec.—Mr Khrushchev said in Rangoon that 'England did not exist as a country until William the Conqueror. Your temples are twice as old as theirs. Yours are 2,000 years old, theirs only 1,000—yet they call you savages. We Russians are the only ones who fight for the cause against colonialism. We are happy that Burma thinks on the same lines as we do on colonialism'.

3 Dec.—Mr Khrushchev, in a speech at Taunggyi, said that the British, when in Burma, were 'sitting on the necks' of the Burmese and stealing 'the last piece of bread from the people'. He said that Burma lacked engineers and technicians and promised the Soviet Union's help.

4 Dec.—Mr Khrushchev, in a speech at Mandalay, said he was ashamed at the way Burma had been treated by European colonizers. They interfered with the development of your economy and 'made a profit while you starved'.

5 Dec.—Mr Khrushchev told a Burmese military parade that the Soviet Government would continue to struggle for a reduction of armaments and for mutual understanding between states and countries to achieve the prohibition of atomic weapons. 'We will put all our efforts towards liquidating the cold war,' he said.

6 Dec.—Mr Khrushchev, speaking in Rangoon, attacked 'collapsing colonialism' and praised the Burmese Government for its resistance to S.E.A.T.O. He went on to denounce the three western Powers for their part in feeding the 'Hitlerite bloodhound' to be set against Russia and suggested that western Germany was analogous to Hitler's Germany. He also referred to Mr Churchill's admission that surrendering Nazi troops had been kept in readiness to attack Russia, although at that time Russia and England were allies, and denounced the United States for the occupation of Formosa and for obstruction of the reunification of China. While declaring that 'much more blood was shed by the Soviet people than by all our allies put together', he added that Russia respected and gave due credit to the Western troops who had fought against Hitlerite Germany, and said that that proved that the Soviet Union and the West could co-exist.

Burmese-Soviet Statement. A joint statement was issued by U Nu and Marshal Bulganin. It said that relations between Burma and the Soviet Union would continue to be firmly based on the five principles of co-existence, and it expressed determination to develop ties in the economic, cultural, scientific, and technical fields. Negotiations for the conclusion of specific agreements would continue. The statement also urged an unconditional ban on nuclear and thermonuclear weapons, reiterated deep concern over the armaments race, and called for an immediate solution in Indo-China in accordance with the Geneva agreement.

7 Dec.—**Soviet-Burmese Agreement.** The Foreign Ministry announced a new economic agreement between the Soviet Union and Burma providing for Soviet agricultural and industrial aid in return for Burmese rice. If rice supplies were insufficient, deferred payment arrangements would be made. Russia agreed to make a free gift to Burma of a technological institute in Rangoon.

CANADA. 28 Nov.—U.S. Wheat Policy. Mr Howe, Minister of Commerce, speaking in Calgary, said Canada had told the United States quite frankly that some of their recent actions were detrimental not only to Canada's interests but to the interest of all countries including their own. The United States had been warned by the Government

Canada (*continued*)

that their methods of surplus wheat disposal could bring about a price collapse and still leave them with their surpluses.

6 Dec.—Mr Howe, speaking at Edmonton, said that the Government had taken exception to the American grain auction scheme because it had the effect of destroying confidence in price levels. As a result of strong representations to Washington recently, and monthly meetings between officials of both countries, there had been some significant changes in United States policies.

CEYLON. 18 Nov.—Visit of Prime Minister to Siam (*see Siam*).

26 Nov.—U.S.S.R. The Ministry of Health announced that Ceylon had accepted a Russian offer, made through the World Health Organization, of hospital and laboratory equipment.

2 Dec.—**Poland.** Ceylon signed a trade agreement with Poland.

CHILE. 21 Nov.—British-Chilean-Argentine statement on Antarctic (*see Great Britain*).

CHINA. 17 Nov.—The Government announced the release of three American citizens—an old lady and two priests.

CYPRUS. 17 Nov.—Further disorders were reported from Paphos and Limassol. They were quelled by police with tear gas and baton charges.

18 Nov.—On returning from talks with Greek leaders, Archbishop Makarios declared that the Greek Government 'is resolved to spare no effort to assure the fulfilment of the Cyprus question'.

A British staff-sergeant was killed and a warrant officer seriously wounded by a time bomb which exploded at a military camp near Nicosia. In all about forty bombs exploded during the day, all directed at military camps and installations.

Terrorist attacks were made on a copper mine at Mitsero and on an R.A.F. camp at Limassol, both of which were repulsed, and battles were fought with terrorists eight miles south of Nicosia and on the Larnaca-Famagusta road. Stoning of troops and demonstrations by students continued in Nicosia and Famagusta.

19 Nov.—The central post office in Nicosia was seriously damaged by a bomb. In Larnaca and Limassol troops and police used tear gas against rioting crowds. A sergeant was killed and seven soldiers were wounded in the attacks.

20 Nov.—Further terrorist attacks occurred throughout Cyprus. Two British soldiers were seriously injured when terrorists threw a grenade into a truck at Ypsonas. Grenades were also thrown in Famagusta where there was a running battle between terrorists and security forces in which a British officer was slightly wounded.

21 Nov.—A British Army sergeant was shot dead in a terrorist attack on an Army truck in Famagusta.

Battles with terrorists in many parts of the island were reported, and four British soldiers were stated to be dangerously ill in hospital as a

result of injuries received. One battle was fought in the centre of Famagusta.

Eoka leaflets were circulated saying that 'thousands of Britons will be killed' if a certain Karaolos, who had been sentenced to death for the murder of a policeman, were hanged.

22 Nov.—Anti-British rioters clashed repeatedly with troops in Nicosia and Larnaca.

Two British soldiers were injured in a terrorist attack on a convoy about forty-five miles west of Nicosia, and a Cypriot woman was seriously wounded when a grenade was thrown into a British-owned bar in Nicosia.

Terrorists threw a grenade into the home of a Government inspector at Polis but it failed to explode.

The majority of pupils of secondary schools in Nicosia refused to attend classes until two schools closed by the Government because of indiscipline were reopened.

The Ethnarchy office, after a meeting presided over by Archbishop Makarios, issued an appeal to schoolchildren to return 'until the situation has cleared up'.

23 Nov.—A bridge on a main road out of Nicosia was blown up by terrorists; communications were cut and a water pipe damaged. In Nicosia British troops twice used tear gas to quell rioting students.

In Famagusta bombs were thrown into the homes of three British officers but without causing casualties.

24 Nov.—Two British soldiers were killed and three wounded in terrorist attacks.

A new law was published prohibiting the carrying of offensive weapons such as stones.

25 Nov.—British commandos shot dead a Cypriot who failed to answer their challenge on a mountain road where a terrorist ambush the day before had resulted in three British casualties, one fatal.

26 Nov.—**State of Emergency.** The Governor declared a state of emergency, imposing severe penalties for acts of terrorism or sabotage, and restrictions on movements of persons. A few hours after the declaration a grenade was thrown into the ballroom of the Ledra Palace Hotel where a dance was being held by the Caledonian Society of Cyprus. Four Britons were slightly injured.

Eleven arrests were announced, including that of a member of the Ethnarchy Council.

27 Nov.—Archbishop Makarios, in a statement on the decision to declare a state of emergency, said that it was 'to be regretted that the British Government are under the impression that they can solve the Cyprus problem by using military measures'. The only correct solution to the problem was 'self-determination for the people of Cyprus'.

Seven more bomb explosions in Famagusta and Limassol were reported.

British troops were put on 'active service', i.e. a war-time footing, for a period of three months.

30 Nov.—Archbishop Makarios, in a sermon at a church outside

Cyprus (*continued*)

Nicosia, strongly criticized the state of emergency and described British rule as openly 'totalitarian'. Several thousands were assembled to hear him.

Greeks' appeal to United Nations for reprieve for Karaolis (*see Greece*).

1 Dec.—Two grenades were thrown in Nicosia at British property. One person was injured and slight damage caused.

Leaflets were circulated by Eoka threatening the life of any judges who passed death sentences and advising judges to resign. Other leaflets threatened British soldiers and called on them to disobey their officers.

2 Dec.—Ethnarchy request to Greece for appeal to United Nations (*see Greece*).

3 Dec.—Greek decision not to appeal to United Nations (*see Greece*).

A gang of schoolboys burned down the post office in the village of Lefkoniko following the arrest of several persons in the village.

4 Dec.—The Governor visited Lefkoniko and imposed on the adult population a fine of £2,000. He said the money would be spent on rebuilding the post office.

Leaflets thought to have been issued by the Turkish underground organization 'Volcano' threatened that any change in the *status quo* would result in the eruption of the volcano, and said that the resulting earthquake would shake the whole world and 'bury the entire wealth of Cyprus in ashes'.

Two British soldiers were wounded by grenades thrown into their camp near Kyrenia. A grenade thrown into the British-owned Crown Hotel at Famagusta broke windows but hurt no one.

It was announced that a Greek passenger ship, the *Aeolia*, which arrived in Limassol from Piraeus via Alexandria was found to be carrying guns and ammunition in cases addressed to a Limassol bookseller. The man had been arrested.

British parliamentary debate (*see Great Britain*).

5 Dec.—In an engagement between troops and terrorists following the ambushing of a military car, a commando, a Cypriot policeman, and a civilian were killed and a commando was wounded.

A time bomb exploded in the office of the Commissioner of Nicosia, causing damage but no casualties.

A grenade was thrown at a vehicle in Famagusta but missed. Extensive damage was caused by two explosions at Karvounas electricity sub-station.

7 Dec.—Archbishop Makarios issued a statement saying that the British Government had been obliged to abandon its intransigent position and in so far as Mr Hopkinson's 'never' for self-determination had been replaced by Mr Macmillan's 'sometime' the gap had been narrowed. But so long as the British Government made the exercise of self-determination dependent on 'unspecified factors, unjustifiable bindings, and verbal acrobatics, the gap will be wide. We are determined not to accept any solution which does not secure in a positive

way the application of self-determination'. It was for this reason that he had rejected a plan submitted by the Government a few days earlier which recognized the principle of self-determination but made its application dependent on certain pre-requisites.

Four British soldiers were fired on and wounded in Nicosia, and a British officer, his wife, and two children were injured when their car was stoned. Terrorist attacks were also reported in Paphos and west of Limassol.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 25 Nov.—Visit of trade mission to Egypt (*see Egypt*).

6 Dec.—Economic Plan. The economic plan for 1956, details of which were announced, provided for a 7 per cent increase in industrial consumer goods and for increased trade with countries other than the east European Communist countries.

ECUADOR. 29 Nov.—Ministerial Change. The Minister of the Interior, Señor Cesar Plaza Monzon, resigned. His resignation followed a clash some days earlier between police and striking students in which a student had been killed. The President appointed Señor Pedro Menendez Gilbert, Defence Minister, to succeed him.

EGYPT. 18 Nov. et seq.—Israeli reports of border incidents (*see Israel*).

20 Nov.—The Government accepted a proposal for the establishment in Cairo by the United Nations truce supervision organization of a liaison office provided with radio transmitting and receiving equipment.

25 Nov.—Arrival of Egyptian military mission in Syria (*see Syria*).

Czechoslovakia. A Czechoslovak trade mission headed by the Minister of Foreign Trade arrived in Cairo for a four-day visit.

Swiss ban on export of arms to Middle East (*see Switzerland*).

28 Nov.—Palestine Dispute. Colonel Nasser, Prime Minister, commenting to the press on Sir Anthony Eden's recent proposals on the Palestine issue, said that his reference to the United Nations resolutions of 1947 indicated that the Palestine Arabs' rights had not been abandoned by the big Powers and that the time had come for a revival of those resolutions. Colonel Nasser emphasized that the Palestine problem concerned all the Arab States and that no Arab State was entitled to deal with it alone.

Oman. The envoy to the Arab League of the Imam of Oman announced in Cairo that the Imam had ordered general mobilization in the face of a British invasion. He said a British force had occupied the town of Neifel, near Dank, and was trying to break through to Nizwa, the Oman capital.

30 Nov.—British statement on shipping in Gulf of Akaba (*see Great Britain*).

1 Dec.—Border Incident. A military spokesman reported shooting at several points along the Israeli border. He accused Israel of having

Egypt (*continued*)

started the firing. A strong protest was being lodged with the mixed armistice commission (*see also Israel*).

3 Dec.—The Sudan. The British Ambassador and the Foreign Minister signed documents amending the 1953 Anglo-Egyptian agreement on the Sudan so as to provide for a plebiscite to determine the Sudan's future status. They also signed a supplementary agreement providing for the establishment of an international commission to supervise both the plebiscite and elections for the constituent assembly. A joint communiqué issued after the signing said that the following seven countries had been invited to nominate members of the commission: Czechoslovakia, India, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia.

4 Dec.—'Free Greeks'. It was learned that a number of arrests had been made following an explosion in the centre of Cairo which destroyed a taxi and killed the Greek driver. Those arrested were understood to be members of the 'Free Greeks', an extreme left-wing organization to which the dead man was said to have also belonged.

6 Dec.—Two clashes in the Gaza area were reported in one of which two Israelis were killed, four wounded, and four Egyptians wounded. A military spokesman accused the Israelis of starting the firing.

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY. 17 Nov.—Great Britain. The inaugural meeting of the Council of Association between Britain and the High Authority of the E.C.S.C. opened in Luxembourg.

23 Nov.—Germany. Herr Etzel, vice-President of the Higher Authority, told the Common Assembly that the High Authority had accepted the German coal industry's plan for reorganizing its coal-selling agency, G.E.O.R.G., to bring it into line with the Community's anti-cartel provisions.

France. He also said that the French official coal importing agency, A.T.I.C., had agreed to modify certain practices considered contrary to the Community treaty.

Great Britain. M. Mayer said that the Council of Association between Britain and the E.C.S.C. had formed committees on commercial relations, coal, and steel respectively.

FORMOSA. 27 Nov.—The Chinese Nationalists intercepted the British merchant ship *Dorintha* while bound from Shanghai to Foochow.

28 Nov.—The *Dorintha* was released.

29 Nov.—Chinese Nationalist statement on admission of Outer Mongolia to United Nations (*see United Nations*).

30 Nov.—U.S. warning to Nationalist China (*see United States*).

1 Dec.—It was announced that the British Government had protested against the detention of the *Dorintha*.

5 Dec.—A British cargo ship *Hydralock* was attacked by Chinese Nationalist fighters off the Chinese coast. There were no casualties.

FRANCE. 17 Nov.—Electoral Bill. The Assembly adopted by 339 votes to 270 an M.R.P. motion making further consideration of the

Upper House's proposal for single member constituencies dependent on the tabling by the Government of a Bill for a new delimitation of constituencies.

18 Nov.—Soviet Protest. The Soviet Chargé d'Affaires called at the Quai d'Orsay and protested against the pressure which, he claimed, had been brought to bear by the French police against Mr Vlassov, a Russian architect, to try to persuade him not to return to Moscow. (Mr Vlassov had recently been dismissed from his post as Moscow city architect.) M. Massigli, permanent head of the Quai d'Orsay, refused to accept the protest. He said the account given did not correspond with the facts.

Demobilization of Reservists. The Council of Ministers decided to demobilize the 57,000 reservists who had been called up in August because of the situation in North Africa.

23 Nov.—Tunisia. The Cabinet approved the proposed Franco-Tunisian customs union. It was announced that it would enter into force on 1 January 1956.

Franco-Persian trade agreement (*see Persia*).

Arrest of Servicemen. The Paris police announced that sixty-six Army conscripts who had been demonstrating against being sent to North Africa had been arrested and handed over to the military police.

25 Nov.—U.N. Assembly's decision not to consider item on Algeria (*see United Nations, General Assembly*).

Return to United Nations. M. Pinay, Foreign Minister, announced that in view of the Assembly's decision not to discuss Algeria France would resume her place in the United Nations.

26 Nov.—Algeria. The Government decided to send substantial reinforcements to Algeria.

28 Nov.—U.N. resolution on Morocco (*see United Nations, General Assembly*).

29 Nov.—Government Defeat. The National Assembly by 318 votes to 218 refused a vote of confidence to M. Faure's Government on the issue of whether the Assembly should reconsider the Government's electoral Bill. The Communists, Socialists, Gaullists, and Mendésian Radicals voted against the Government. The majority against the Government was 6 votes more than the constitutional majority required for a dissolution of Parliament.

French return to U.N. General Assembly (*see United Nations, General Assembly*).

30 Nov.—The Council of Ministers decided to dissolve Parliament and proceed to general elections. These, under the Constitution, would have to follow the dissolution within twenty to thirty days and, in default of any electoral reform, would be held according to the 1951 procedure of proportional representation allowing alliances of different party lists.

1 Dec.—Ministers' Resignation. Five Radical Ministers who had dissociated themselves from M. Faure's decision to dissolve Parliament, tendered their resignations to the Prime Minister. They later agreed to remain at their posts until the election of a new Government.

France (continued)

Socialist Demand. The Socialist parliamentary group decided to demand the immediate convocation of the Assembly to consider: (1) suppression of the 'related lists' system in the electoral law; and (2) a decision on the electoral law in the oversea territories.

Radical Party. M. Faure was expelled from the Radical Party for his decision to sanction the dissolution of Parliament.

Elections. The Cabinet decided that the elections should be held on 2 January 1956.

2 Dec.—Dissolution of Parliament. A decree ordaining the dissolution of the National Assembly was published in the *Journal Officiel*.

M. Faure informed the press that the Government would remain in office until the elections.

6 Dec.—Socialist Party. The national council of the Socialist Party announced that it would not allow its local federations to make alliances with the Communists. An amendment to allow such alliances under certain conditions was defeated by 1,979 votes to 1,243.

7 Dec.—Republican Front. M. Mendès-France announced the formation of a Republican Front to include the Socialists, some Gaullists, the U.D.S.R., and the Radicals.

GERMANY. 17 Nov.—O.E.E.C. report on west German economy (*see Organization for European Economic Co-operation*).

18 Nov.—West Germany. Change in Party Strengths. Dr Heinrich Fassbender, a right-wing Free Democrat member of the Bundestag, resigned from his party and joined the German Party, thus increasing its strength from fifteen to sixteen. The Free Democratic Party were left with fifty-three members.

Austro-German statement (*see Austria*).

19 Nov.—Geneva Conference. About 50,000 west Berliners took part in a demonstration of protest against the failure of the Geneva conference to make any progress towards German reunification.

21 Nov.—West Germany. Coalition Dissension. Dr Dehler, leader of the Free Democratic Party, in a speech in Munich, criticized the Government for not having conferred with the Russians although the Foreign Minister had conferred with the Western Foreign Ministers both before and during the Geneva conference.

22 Nov.—Dr Adenauer wrote to Dr Dehler asking for a clarification of the Free Democratic Party's policy, particularly foreign policy.

Reorganization of coal-selling agency (*see European Coal and Steel Community*).

24 Nov.—Dr Adenauer. The Federal Chancellor, Dr Adenauer, returned to work after seven weeks' absence because of illness.

West Germany. U.S.S.R. The Federal Government informed the Soviet Government of its agreement to the appointment of Mr Zorin as the first Soviet Ambassador to the Federal Republic. At the same time it asked about the reason for the break in the return of German prisoners from Russia.

25 Nov.—East Germany. Dr Herdegen, professor at Halle Uni-

versity and a Liberal Democratic member of the Volkskammer, fled to west Berlin with his wife and two children.

Barge Permits. The east German Minister of Transport sent a letter to the Federal German Minister of Transport asking for negotiations on the issue of new barge permits, the extension of existing permits, and 'on the regulation of the entire water transport'.

26 Nov.—East German Government Changes. A reorganization of the east German Government was announced. The changes included the division of the Ministry for Heavy Industries into three separate Ministries and the creation of Cabinet committees for industry and transport, production and distribution of consumer goods, and agriculture. New appointments included: Professor Oelssner, Deputy Premier and head of the committee on consumer goods; Herr Selbmann (former Minister for Heavy Industries), deputy Premier and head of the committee on industry and production; Herr Scholz (former Minister of Agriculture), head of the committee on Agriculture; Herr Steinwand, Minister of Mines and Foundries; Herr Goschütz, Minister for Coal and Power; Dr Hans Loch (deputy Premier and former Finance Minister), to be in charge of All-German questions; Herr Rumpf, Finance Minister; Herr Wollweber, Minister of the new Ministry of State Security. One effect of the changes was to give the Socialist Unity Party a majority in the Praesidium of Deputy Premiers.

East Germany. Soviet Gift. It was learnt from the (east German) *German Democratic Report* that east Germany had received an atomic reactor and a cyclotron from the Soviet Union.

27 Nov.—Missing Prisoners. The day was celebrated in the Federal Republic as a 'day of loyalty' in which thoughts were directed to German prisoners still awaiting release. Dr Oberländer, Minister for Refugees, speaking at a ceremony in Bonn, put the figure of missing persons at 1,200,000.

East German-Syrian trade agreement (*see Syria*).

Berlin. A party of Americans, including two Congressmen, were detained for four hours while on a sightseeing tour of east Berlin because their car had a radio-telephone linked with U.S. headquarters in west Berlin.

The police in west Berlin reported that a man attempting to escape from an east German police check had been shot and seriously wounded but had succeeded in crossing into the western zone.

29 Nov.—Status of Berlin. Major-General Dibrova, the Russian commandant in Berlin, informed Major-General Dasher, the American commandant, that east Berlin was no longer 'an occupied sector of the city'. He said that the German Democratic Republic was a sovereign State recognized by the Soviet Government, and that east Berlin was its capital. General Dasher expressed his amazement and said that in his view Berlin still had four-Power status and east Berlin was not a part of the German Democratic Republic. General Dibrova repeated that east Germany was sovereign and that all he could do was to act as an intermediary between the east German authorities and the States that did not recognize them.

Germany (continued)

General Dibrova made the statement when General Dasher called with a letter of protest against the temporary detention in east Berlin of the two American Congressmen which he said was 'a violation of the established policy of free circulation in Berlin'. General Dibrova said that the car in which they had been travelling had carried a radio transmitter in contravention of an east German law forbidding transmitters in vehicles. After discussion, he said that American military cars would be permitted into east Berlin with radio transmitters provided that only short messages were transmitted in cases of emergency.

Dr Suhr, chief burgomaster of west Berlin, urged the three western Governments to point out emphatically to the Soviet Government that the status of Berlin as a city occupied by the four Powers had not changed.

East German Measures. The investigation committee of the Free Jurists' Organization in west Berlin reported that the relatives and close friends of people who fled from east Germany would in future be liable to imprisonment of up to three years or heavy fines for aiding and abetting their flight.

Refugees. It was learnt that among recent refugees from east Germany were Professor Georg Scломka, director of the Polyclinic and department for internal medicine of the Academy for Post-Graduate Medical Training at Berlin-Rummelsburg, Dr Georg Brose of the X-ray institute of the east Berlin University, and Dr Karl Meltz, librarian of the University of Rostock.

West Germany. Free Democratic Party. Dr Dehler replied to Dr Adenauer's letter of 22 November, saying that the Free Democratic Party had not changed its attitude to the Paris treaties. In regard to a request by the Chancellor for an assurance that the F.D.P. would co-operate with the Christian Democratic and German parties on all important matters until the 1957 elections, he said the party considered it improper to discuss this in an exchange of letters. It had repeatedly urged a meeting, and it repeated the proposal.

30 Nov.—Status of Berlin. The city Cabinet of west Berlin, after a special session, issued a declaration calling on the western Powers 'to take immediate steps with the Soviet Government to prevent any unilateral and arbitrary change in the four-Power status and to continue to guarantee the existing contractual state of Berlin'. The city Cabinet found that General Dibrova's statement was in open contradiction to four-Power agreements.

The district executive of the Socialist Unity Party in east Berlin, in a letter congratulating the east Berlin city council on the seventh anniversary of its foundation, said that the time would come when the organs of the working class would take over the whole of the city. The masses would not tolerate indefinitely that west Berlin should continue to be a military base for N.A.T.O. and subjected to an occupation statute.

Japan. It was announced that west German-Japanese trade talks had been broken off after six weeks of discussion.

1 Dec.—Status of Berlin. The three western Powers sent letters to

Mr Pushkin, Soviet Ambassador in east Germany, protesting against the interference with the freedom of allied circulation in Berlin displayed in the incident of 27 November, and repudiating as wholly inconsistent with the quadripartite status of Berlin the claim made by General Dibrova that east Berlin was a part of a sovereign east German state.

A leading article in the east German newspaper, *Neues Deutschland*, endorsed the claim that east German law applied to anyone entering the Soviet sector, whatever his nationality.

Herr Ebert, burgomaster of east Berlin, addressing the city council on the seventh anniversary of the city's division, said that east Berlin now fully participated in the sovereign rights acquired by the German Democratic Republic. In contrast, west Berlin did not even enjoy the specious sovereignty conferred by the Paris agreements on west Germany which was still subject to a 'little occupation statute'. He attributed full responsibility for this to the west Berlin administration which had adopted 'the policy of revenge of the west German imperialists'.

Soviet allegation concerning Soviet citizens in Germany (*see U.S.S.R.*).

West Germany. Foreign Policy. Herr von Brentano, speaking in a debate on foreign policy in the Bundestag, expressed bitter disappointment at the failure of the Geneva conference of Foreign Ministers and strongly defended the Government's policy of co-operation and consultation with the western Powers. Referring to the Soviet proposals put forward at the conference, he said that the formation of an all-German council would have put the freely elected representatives of 50 m. Germans 'on the same footing as the representatives of a regime which is not even recognized by the 17 m. Germans whom it rules by violence and terror'. Acceptance of such a proposal would have meant not only the continued division of Germany but the establishment of a confederation of States which would have thrown back the development of German unity a hundred years. In regard to disarmament, Herr von Brentano described the Russian wish to postpone the question of control in favour of immediate disarmament including atomic weapons as insincere, and he said that in the exchanges on east-west contacts the Russians had given no indication of any intention to lift the iron curtain. The Russian proposal for the dissolution of existing military alliances in Europe and the neutralization of a united Germany would have endangered the security not only of the united Germany but of the whole of Europe. While British and American troops would be withdrawn across the Channel and the Atlantic, the Russians would retire only as far as the satellite States.

Herr von Brentano attributed to the Soviet Union full responsibility for the continuation of international tension and the failure to solve the question of German reunification and European security. He said the Federal Government would never accept the enforced division of Germany, and he went on to suggest that perhaps 'certain speculations' had moved the Soviet Union to take so irreconcilable a line at Geneva. Perhaps the Russians had counted on sowing distrust between

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the free nations. 'But,' he said, 'Mr Molotov may be sure of this: though he once managed to sign a treaty with Hitler and Von Ribbentrop, sealing the alliance of two totalitarian systems, he will not achieve such a treaty again, either with the Federal Republic of today or with the reunited Germany of tomorrow.' Herr von Brentano concluded his speech with an appeal to the Russians to honour their promise to release all German prisoners of war.

2 Dec.—Berlin. Dr Conant, United States Ambassador in Bonn, paid a visit to east Berlin to demonstrate his Government's insistence on the maintenance of the rights of free circulation throughout the city. He told a press conference: 'We will remain in Berlin till the day of reunification,' and declared unequivocally that the U.S. Government stood firmly by the four-Power agreements in their entirety.

West Germany. The Bundestag approved by a large majority a resolution urging the Soviet Union to facilitate the reunification of Germany by free, democratic, all-German elections which 'would lay the foundation for durable peaceful relations between the German people and the peoples of the Soviet Union'. The resolution also said that it expected the Federal Government to continue its efforts to secure reunification in co-operation with the Governments of the three western Powers. The Social Democrats and the B.H.E. Refugee Party opposed the resolution.

A resolution by the Social Democrats calling for a united Germany excluded from all military alliances and building Germany into a system of European security received no other support. The B.H.E. abstained.

3 Dec.—East Germany. Council of Deputy Premiers. The Council of Deputy Premiers was increased from nine to ten members by the inclusion of Herr Leuschner, chairman of the Commission for State Planning. This gave the Socialist Unity Party six out of the ten seats. Herr Ulbricht was appointed First Deputy Premier and chairman of the Council.

Barge Permits. The Soviet authorities in east Germany refused to register west German and west Berlin barges for inter-zonal trade on the ground that under the Soviet-east German treaty of 20 September the issue of permits was no longer a Soviet, but an east German, responsibility.

5 Dec.—East Germany. An east German delegation headed by the Prime Minister, Herr Grotewohl, and including Dr Bolz, Foreign Minister, left by air for China, North Korea, and Mongolia.

Berlin. A British spokesman announced that General Dibrova, the Soviet Commandant, in replying to a British protest of 29 November against the 'reckless use of firearms' by east Berlin police, had stated that he had forwarded the protest to 'the proper authorities of the German Democratic Republic'.

Barge Permits. The east German Government announced that existing barge permits would cease to be valid on 31 December and would have to be renewed on application to the east German Ministry of Transport.

6 Dec.—British statement on barge permits (*see Great Britain*).

East Germany. It was announced that the Government had approved an economic plan for 1956 designed to increase industrial production substantially in the next three years. The outstanding feature was the apportionment to industry of by far the biggest proportion of State investment funds.

7 Dec.—Barge Permits. A Federal Cabinet committee met to discuss the situation which had arisen concerning the issue of barge permits.

A Federal Government spokesman told the press that the Federal Government had been either informed or consulted before the British authorities agreed to the simplification of procedure over the issue of barge permits (*see British statement*).

West German Army. The civil committee charged with selecting senior officers for the Army rejected the application of four former Colonels, two of whom were officials of the Ministry of Defence.

GOLD COAST. 28 Nov.—The Opposition National Liberation Movement issued a memorandum saying that they were not willing to discuss constitutional matters with Sir Frederick Bourne, the constitutional adviser appointed by the British Government. They considered that the Bourne mission had been prejudiced by the passing of a Bill in the Gold Coast parliament giving lesser chiefs in the Ashanti the right to appeal to the Government in constitutional disputes over the heads of a local council.

7 Dec.—Statement by Colonial Secretary (*see Great Britain*).

GREAT BRITAIN. 18 Nov.—Anglo-Belgian Atomic Agreement.

A ten-year Anglo-Belgian atomic energy agreement was signed in London. It provided for a continuation of the 1944 tripartite agreement between Belgium, the United States, and Britain under which Belgium agreed to furnish 90 per cent of the uranium produced up to 1986 to a joint purchasing agency; and it also provided for collaboration between British and Belgian scientists in the development of the Belgian atomic industry.

Yugoslavia. A Foreign Office statement issued at the conclusion of talks between Mr Kardelj, vice-President of Yugoslavia, and Sir Anthony Eden and other Ministers said that the 'full and cordial' discussions had shown that the two countries shared 'the same basic aims in the conduct of their foreign relations'. They attached the same importance to 'the maintenance of the independence of sovereign States, the reduction of international tension, and the achievement of lasting peace and genuine co-operation between all nations'. The conversations had shown 'a wide measure of agreement and understanding between the two Governments'.

21 Nov. et seq.—Baghdad Pact Conference q.v.

Antarctica. The Foreign Office published a statement exchanged between Britain, Chile, and Argentina, declaring that the three countries 'foresee no need to send warships south of latitude 60 degrees during the 1955 and 1956 Antarctic season, apart from movements such as have been customary for a number of years'.

Great Britain (*continued*)

22 Nov.—**Saudi Arabia: Buraimi Dispute.** The Government sent a reply to the Saudi Arabian protest of 9 November against the re-occupation of the Buraimi oasis. The Note said that the 'voluminous documentary material' which came into British possession on the re-occupation of the oasis contained the fullest possible evidence that the Saudi Government had by their actions repudiated the arbitration agreement. The British Government therefore rejected as 'unrealistic' the Saudi Government's proposals for a resumption of arbitration and the appointment of a neutral commission. The money distributed by the Saudi Government during the past three years could not, it said, be put back; nor could the bribery and intimidation of sheikhs and tribesmen be undone. Also the Government was instructed to state that neither the Ruler of Abu Dhabi nor the Sultan of Muscat and Oman would allow Saudi officials to return.

The Note repudiated the Saudi allegation of British aggression and said the only aggression committed was the armed incursion of Turki bin Ataishan into Abu Dhabi territory in 1952 and his illegal occupation of part of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman's territory. The British Government much regretted the frustration of their persistent and sincere efforts to reach a settlement. They remained more than anxious to restore friendly relations and were reluctant to publish the detailed evidence already referred to. They trusted therefore that the Government would accept the solution declared and refrain from any action which might exacerbate the situation, and that with this source of friction removed the firm friendship which existed in the time of King Ibn Saud might be rebuilt.

23 Nov.—Mr Macmillan's talks in Beirut (*see Lebanon*).

Failure of Britain to secure re-election in F.A.O. Council (*see United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization*).

24 Nov.—Representations *re* Greek anti-British broadcasts to Cyprus (*see Greece*).

25 Nov.—**Foreign Policy.** Sir Anthony Eden, Prime Minister, speaking in Oxford, said that the free countries should persevere in their own policies, build up their own defensive associations and alliances, and maintain their existing plans. They should work to raise the standard of life of their people and of those who shared their belief in freedom, never slam the door, and never yield to any extravagant Communist demand. In that way negotiation was always possible and could always be resumed. He went on to emphasize the importance of building up the economic life of the peoples in the countries of the Baghdad Pact, and he denied suggestions that Britain and the United States were at odds in the area.

26 Nov.—Tunisian protest regarding British opposition to the admission of Tunis to F.A.O. (*see Tunisia*).

27 Nov.—Anti-British riots in Greece (*see Greece*).

Israel. Mr Elath, Israeli Ambassador, in a speech in London, accused the great Powers of attempting to use Israel as a pawn to advance their own interests.

28 Nov.—Chinese Nationalist interference with British ship (*see Formosa*).

Report of 'British invasion' of Oman (*see Egypt*).

29 Nov.—U.S.S.R. The Soviet Chargé d'Affaires protested at the Foreign Office about a statement by a Foreign Office spokesman, who, at a press conference, had described a speech by Marshal Bulganin to the Indian Parliament as 'hypocritical'. The Permanent Under-Secretary, while promising to communicate the protest to the Foreign Secretary, pointed out that Mr Khrushchev in a speech in India had accused the war-time British Government, of which the Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, had been a leading member, of having launched the German attack against Russia. (The Foreign Office had already announced that officials would not in future take the main news conference of the Foreign Office.)

30 Nov.—**Shipping in the Gulf of Akaba.** Mr Macmillan, Foreign Secretary, replying to parliamentary questions, said that no formal agreement had been come to with the Egyptian Government about shipping proceeding to the Gulf of Akaba. Ships sailing to Akaba from the north were continuing to notify the Customs authorities at Port Said and Suez. 'Ships from the south now notify H.M. Embassy in Cairo who inform the Egyptian authorities. It is hoped that in future they will be able to notify the Jordan authorities at Amman and Akaba instead'. The Government had maintained its legal position regarding the freedom of shipping in international waters, but had adopted a *de facto* arrangement.

Western Proposals for Disarmament and European Security.

In another reply to questions in the House, Mr Macmillan said that at the July conference of Heads of Government, the Prime Minister made two separate proposals. The first, which was in the field of disarmament, was for a pilot scheme of joint inspection on either side of the line between east and west—not necessarily in Germany. The proposal was mentioned during the Foreign Ministers' conference and would be pursued in the U.N. Disarmament Sub-Committee. The second proposal, in the field of European security, was for measures for the limitation, inspection, and control of forces and armaments, including the possibility of a demilitarized area. The proposal was linked with, and dependent on, the reunification of Germany. It was the origin of the proposals in points 3 and 4 of the 'Outline of Terms of Treaty of Assurance' tabled by the western Powers at the Foreign Ministers' meeting. Since the Soviet delegation had refused to discuss German reunification there was no discussion of any of the detailed western proposals for security.

British message to Argentine Government (*see Argentina*).

Uganda. Mr Lennox-Boyd, Colonial Secretary, told the House in reply to a question that five arrests had been made in connection with 'the disgraceful attack on a Buganda chief' on 15 November, and statements condemning such incidents were at once made by the Kabaka and by the Buganda and Protectorate Governments jointly. There had been no more incidents involving violence. Mr Lennox-Boyd said he

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had taken action to ensure that responsible people in Buganda were aware of the concern felt by H.M. Government. In reply to another question, he said that the Gaza Chief of Bulemezi, who was over sixty, had resigned, and he sincerely hoped that reports of other chiefs being under pressure to resign were incorrect.

1 Dec.—British protest to Chinese Nationalists (*see Formosa*).

3 Dec.—Amendment of Anglo-Egyptian agreement on the Sudan (*see Egypt*).

4 Dec.—**Communism.** The Roman Catholic Archbishop and bishops of the Province of Glasgow, in a pastoral letter read at all church services in the diocese, denounced the Communist Party as being responsible for promoting class war and stirring up strikes.

5 Dec.—**Prime Minister's Visit to United States and Canada.** Sir Anthony Eden, Prime Minister, announced in the Commons that he and Mr Macmillan had accepted an invitation to visit Washington at the end of January for talks with President Eisenhower. They would also go on to Ottawa at the invitation of the Canadian Prime Minister.

Cyprus. Mr Macmillan, opening a Commons debate on Cyprus, said that the position was still fluid. Negotiations or discussions had been going on since the end of the London conference, and the House would not wish him to say anything to prejudice their outcome. He made clear that the difference between the British and Greek Governments concerned, not the principle of self-determination which he (Mr Macmillan) said should be universally recognized, but whether it should be applied without regard to other considerations. The gap was narrow but he thought that with goodwill it could be bridged. 'It would be a great mistake,' he said, 'to underestimate the strength of Turkish feeling or the tenacity of their purpose. Such a mistake might yet prove fatal to Greece, Turkey, the N.A.T.O. alliance, ourselves, and the peace of the world'. The British attitude was to try and find a compromise between the strong divergence of opinion of two allies. They were sincerely anxious to bring about self-government and would like to see genuine self-government of a liberal kind exercising the maximum authority. He deeply regretted that their proposals had been rejected. At the end of the London conference all were agreed with self-government, the Turks with some reservations. On self-determination the Greeks said 'this year or in a year or two', the Turks said 'never', and the British Government 'some time'. They were now hopeful that as the practical character of their plans began to be understood, and the generosity and sincerity of what they had been trying to do became known, the basis for an honourable settlement might be found.

Mr Macmillan emphasized that there were sinister forces at work opposing any settlement and using terrorist methods to make sure that the moderates did not get support and the extremists would win the day. He pointed out that Communist agitators had taken advantage of liberty of speech and action which would have been denied them if Cyprus had been part of Greece, and he thought that Archbishop Makarios must look with misgiving on this strange and unholy alliance.

A great responsibility lay with him and he hoped he would rise to it. He also appealed to the Greek and Turkish Governments, and he ended by emphasizing that, though it would be easy to make a gesture of abdication, to do so would be grave and even disastrous. 'We would be abdicating our duty not only to ourselves but to the Greek people as well as the Turkish people, and I am sure we would be bringing about not peace in the eastern Mediterranean but bitter war and strife.'

Mr Griffiths for the Labour Opposition urged that a target date should be set for self-determination and said that he would accept five years. He also urged Archbishop Makarios to join with the Governor in an appeal for an end to violence.

6 Dec.—British Guiana. The Colonial Office published a report on British Guiana (S.O. 7s. 6d.) for the year 1954. It said that by the end of the year tension had diminished and confidence in the ability of the Government to enforce law and order restored. A two-year programme for social and economic development was launched at an estimated cost of £9,170,000.

Hydrogen Bomb. Sir Anthony Eden said in reply to parliamentary questions that the Government had no intention of departing from their decision—approved by Parliament—to manufacture the hydrogen bomb. In regard to the question of ceasing or limiting tests, he repeated that while the Government would at all times welcome arrangements contributing to world security, they were not prepared to accept agreements which would put the United Kingdom in a position of decisive inferiority to other great Powers—'a position which is not justified by the state of our scientific knowledge and resources'. The Government were, however, prepared to discuss methods of regulating and limiting test explosions which took account of the position of Britain as well as of other Powers.

German Barge Licences. A Foreign Office official said that on 13 October the Soviet authorities had written to the British Ambassador in Bonn saying that responsibility for issuing barge permits would henceforth be handed over to the east German authorities. The British Government had replied that it understood this to mean that the Soviet signature was no longer necessary on barge permits and that the British authorities had also decided to waive the need for British signature on the permits. At the same time it was pointed out that these administrative arrangements could not be regarded as affecting in any way the obligations of the four Powers under their agreement of 1949 to ensure the normal working of water transport in Germany. The official said that there had been no interference with normal barge traffic and that only permits for sixty new barges were outstanding.

7 Dec.—Mr Attlee. Mr Attlee resigned from the leadership of the Parliamentary Labour Party. It was announced that the Queen had approved that an earldom be conferred on him.

Gold Coast. Mr Lennox-Boyd, in a statement in Parliament, said that the leaders in the Gold Coast of the National Liberation Movement and of the Asanteman Movement Council had refused to meet Sir Frederick Bourne whom he had appointed as adviser to the Govern-

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ment and to the parties on the constitutional issues dividing the country. He urged them to reconsider their decision and to co-operate with Sir Frederick Bourne.

GREECE. 22 Nov.—Enosis. Athens University students went on strike to draw attention to their demand that the Government should take action to save the life of Michael Karaolis, a Greek Cypriot sentenced to death in Cyprus.

24 Nov.—Great Britain. The British Ambassador made oral representations during a visit to the Prime Minister concerning the anti-British context of Athens radio broadcasts to Cyprus.

27 Nov.—Cyprus. Fifteen students and policemen were reported to have been injured during anti-British riots in Salonika which broke out after a requiem mass had been held commemorating the death of two Cypriots in Cyprus.

30 Nov.—It was announced that an appeal to the United Nations human rights committee for the reprieve of Michael Karaolis, a Cypriot sentenced to death in Cyprus for the murder of a policeman, had been signed by 1,680,000 Greeks.

2 Dec.—Some 1,000 students staged an anti-British demonstration near the British Council building in Athens. Three arrests were made.

Athens representatives of the Cyprus Ethnarchy called on the Prime Minister and urged the Government to appeal immediately to the United Nations in protest against the emergency measures in Cyprus.

3 Dec.—The Government announced in a statement its decision not to lodge an urgent appeal to the United Nations on the Cyprus question during the current session of the Assembly. It said that it believed such an appeal would not be in the interest of the Cypriot cause.

5 Dec.—British parliamentary debate on Cyprus (*see Great Britain*).

7 Dec.—U.S. Aid. The Prime Minister announced that Greece would receive \$76,600,000 in United States aid for 1955-6. The sum included \$15 m. granted as a forty-year loan at low interest.

HUNGARY. 27 Nov.—Anti-church activity was reported to have been revived in Hungary according to the Vatican newspaper, *Osservatore Romano*.

INDIA. 18 Nov.—U.S.S.R. Mr Bulganin, Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, and Mr Khrushchev, arrived on an official visit and received an enthusiastic welcome from large crowds.

19 Nov.—Mr Nehru, Prime Minister, speaking at a reception to the Soviet leaders, said that India had much to learn from the advances made by the Soviet Union in many domains of human activity. 'But,' he said, 'we are bent on rebuilding our country along the Socialist path of our choosing.'

Marshal Bulganin, replying, said that Russia was prepared to share her experiences in the construction of industrial enterprises, electric power stations, hydro-electric projects, and the utilization of atomic

energy for peaceful purposes. Emphasizing that Russia and India had much in common, he said that the ideas of racialism and colonialism were foreign to both of them and that the Soviet Union and India were building their relation on the stable and reliable foundations of the five principles. Russians were particularly pleased by the fact that both countries supported the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Chinese People's Republic in the United Nations.

21 Nov.—Marshal Bulganin, addressing a joint session of Parliament, accused the three western Powers of responsibility for the deadlock on disarmament owing to their having 'backed down' at Geneva on their earlier proposals put forward at the beginning of the year. He said that by their later proposals they were setting back a solution by at least ten years. It was 'obvious' that the question of control over disarmament should be settled with the main question of disarmament itself, and not separately.

Marshal Bulganin said that with the Soviet evacuation of Port Arthur and Porkkala, his country had no bases outside its own territory. In Europe, however, there was anxiety over the presence of foreign troops and bases, and because of military groupings there. The Soviet Union did not like military groupings and was prepared to dissolve the Warsaw Treaty Organization as soon as a European collective security system had been created and the West had abandoned N.A.T.O. and the Paris agreements. As to the German problem, a settlement was primarily one for the Germans themselves. The task of the great Powers was 'to help them to carry out the unification of Germany along the road of peaceful and democratic development'.

On Asian problems, Marshal Bulganin said that there was alarm over the question of a political settlement in Indo-China. The Soviet Union, whose joint efforts with India and China had 'resulted in the Korean armistice and extinguishing' the war in Indo-China, would strive to solve this problem in co-operation with India. Certain quarters were, however, unwilling to follow the spirit of Geneva and had broadened the basis of S.E.A.T.O. and created a new Middle East bloc near the Soviet and Indian frontiers.

Mr Khrushchev, who also addressed Parliament, said that the Geneva spirit 'still causes indigestion' to certain people who were trying to carry out a policy of threats backed by atomic weapons. After declaring that the Soviet Union had never forced anyone to accept their ideas, he said that every country, to become really independent, must have its own developed economy independent of foreign capital, and he welcomed the clear-sightedness of India's leaders who realized this, saw where the dangerous threat to India's independence might come from, and were waging a struggle against such threats.

Bombay Riots. Ten people were killed and 225 injured in rioting in Bombay between Maharashtrians and Gujaratis during which the police fired repeatedly. Nearly 1,000 arrests were made.

23 Nov.—Disorders. New disorders broke out in Vindhya Pradesh State over the remapping of State boundaries. A crowd burst into the Legislature at Rewa and attacked Ministers.

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24 Nov.—Mr Khrushchev, in a long political speech in Bombay, said of the Geneva conference that 'perhaps the time was not yet ripe for a solution of their problems, perhaps we have to wait till the Soviet Union's partners at Geneva give up their efforts to speak from a position of strength'. In the same speech he said that the English, French, and Americans had started the Second World War, and had sent the troops of Hitlerite Germany against Russia.

25 Nov.—Mr Khrushchev apologized to the Chief Minister of Bombay State for his speech of the day before.

26 Nov.—U.S.S.R. Mr Khrushchev, speaking at Bangalore, confirmed world press reports that the Soviet Union had tested a hydrogen bomb, and said that 'the explosion was of unprecedented might', equalling millions of tons of T.N.T. in intensity. He said that the Soviet Union would far rather build factories than bombs but other Powers had rejected all the Russian disarmament proposals, forcing the Soviet Union to arm. These Powers, he said, had insisted that Russia should first accept the 'open skies' proposal for aerial inspection as a means of controlling armaments. But Russia could not accept the 'open skies' proposal. It would only start an arms race, because each country would try to build up their arms to the level revealed by aerial reconnaissance. The United States had even refused to give a 'gentleman's pledge' not to use nuclear weapons. Therefore the Soviet Union had been compelled against its wishes to do what other countries were doing. Mr Khrushchev said that his country would not be the first to use atomic weapons and would always endeavour to end tension and the cold war.

Russia and the West. Mr Rajagopalachari, the last Governor-General of India, speaking at Delhi University, said that he was much distressed at the American refusal either to give up nuclear weapons, or to encourage others to think on those lines, even though it was well known that the use of those weapons would destroy civilization. If America had not done well in that matter, Britain had not helped at all. Only unilateral action could lead to the goal. Courage was another word for trust, and trust was not folly but heroism. He said he was asked by friends in Canada, Britain, and the United States what guarantee was there that the Communist nations would not resort to atomic warfare once they saw the disappearance of America's power to wage it. There was, and there could be, no such guarantee. The other side could urge the same fears, and there was no end to that kind of mutual fear.

The Soviet Union, he went on, had taken the initiative in unilateral action in several matters with surprising rapidity. 'We are prone to search and find wrong explanations of this,' he said. 'The true explanation is that Russia has seen the light and the promise thereof. Whatever be the reason, Russia is determined to settle down, be it out of a sense of expediency or the force of truth itself.'

Mr Rajagopalachari said that he had never read anything so depressing as the views expressed in the British and United States press about the Russian initiatives. Every good gesture was suspected and caricatured. It was tragic the way the West was going. In a changeover

from enmity to friendliness every gesture towards the latter could be interpreted as a sign of weakness, but it was neither right nor wise.

27 Nov.—Saudi Arabia. King Saud of Saudi Arabia, accompanied by the Crown Prince, his Prime Minister, and other Ministers, arrived on a seventeen-day State visit.

Pakistani Prime Minister on Kashmir (*see Pakistan*).

Bombay Riots. Demonstrations in Bombay against the reorganization of Bombay into three separate States led to riots in which forty-six people were injured including thirty-six policemen.

28 Nov.—U.S.S.R. and Goa. Marshal Bulganin declared in a speech in Madras that colonialist regimes were collapsing. He described the existence of the Portuguese colony of Goa as 'a shame to civilized people'.

Attack on Portuguese post (*see Portuguese India*).

Disorders. Two persons were killed and 133, including fifty-eight policemen, injured in a clash between police and striking sugar-cane factory workers at Shakarnagar in Hyderabad State.

Supporters of Akali Dal, a militant Sikh movement, and of the Mahah Punjab (Greater Punjab) movement clashed in Amritsar for the second day running. Police used tear-gas and fifteen people were reported injured.

30 Nov.—Soviet Leaders' Visit. Mr Khrushchev, speaking at a reception in Calcutta, said that Russia and India had joined hands to 'rid the world of colonialism', and Asian solidarity had dealt a fatal blow to the colonial Powers. There were still some countries, however, where colonialists were sucking the blood of the people'. 'I have in my mind Portuguese India which is your rightful territory.' He complained that Russia was not meeting with proper support from the western Powers in her fight for disarmament and a ban on atomic weapons.

Mr Nehru at the same reception repeated that India's basic policy was not to join any camp or alliance. 'We wish to co-operate with all in the quest for peace, security, and human betterment.' Referring to the alarm caused in some countries by the great welcome extended in India to the Soviet leaders, he said no one should object to friendship and co-operation. The Soviet leaders had emphasized their adherence to the principles of co-existence and he was convinced that their two countries' relations would be healthy, peaceful, and co-operative. He emphasized that India had become 'close friends' with Britain and did not 'harbour hard feelings'.

2 Dec.—U.S.—Portuguese statement (*see United States*).

5 Dec.—The Commonwealth. Mr Nehru, in a speech in Parliament, strongly defended India's decision to remain in the Commonwealth and emphasized that it had not prevented India from following an independent policy. He said India had often differed from the policies of other Commonwealth countries, and he mentioned India's objection to the Baghdad Pact which he described as 'deplorable'.

U.S. Statement on Goa. Mr Nehru, Prime Minister, said in the Lower House that the statement reported to have been issued in Washington by Mr Dulles and Senhor Cunha, the Portuguese Foreign

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Minister, was a matter of 'far-reaching consequence'. The Government would await formal confirmation before making a further statement. (The Portuguese-U.S. joint statement referred to 'the Portuguese provinces in the Far East'.)

6 Dec.—Citizenship Rights. The House of the People passed a Bill providing special citizenship rights for Commonwealth peoples in India on a reciprocal basis. An amendment moved by Mr Nehru and adopted said that Parliament would be consulted before Commonwealth privileges were granted to South Africans in India.

Mr Dulles on Goa (*see United States*).

7 Dec.—Goa. Police in Bombay arrested the leaders of a demonstration planned by Goan nationalists as a protest against the recent American-Portuguese statement referring to 'Portuguese provinces in the Far East'.

INDO-CHINA. 22 Nov.—Laos. The international commission in Laos (consisting of Indian, Canadian, and Polish representatives), issued its second report covering the first half of 1955. The report made clear that in their efforts to secure the resumption of control over the two northern provinces of Sam Neua and Phongsaly by the Royal Laos Government, in accordance with the terms of the Geneva agreement, the Polish members had obstructed or delayed the commission's work. In particular they had blocked any finding against the (Communist) Pathet Lao which in practice had refused to accept the right of the Royal Government to administer the two provinces.

5 Dec.—Strong Viet Minh and Pathet Lao forces launched violent attacks on Laotian troops in the Muong Peun area. Heavy fighting ensued. The international control commission was immediately informed.

INDONESIA. 27 Nov.—Dutch statement on West New Guinea (*see Netherlands*).

IRAQ. 21 Nov. et seq.—Baghdad Pact Conference q.v.

27 Nov.—Syrian agreement with Iraq Petroleum Company (*see Syria*).

28 Nov.—King Feisal opened Iraq's first Government-owned oil refinery at Daura, near Baghdad.

IRELAND. 26 Nov.—Armed raid in Northern Ireland (*see Northern Ireland*).

29 Nov.—Prime Minister of Northern Ireland on extradition treaty and on I.R.A. raids (*see Northern Ireland*).

30 Nov.—Mr Costello, Prime Minister, declared in the Dail that if illegal organizations did not stop their activities the Government would use every means in its power to bring those activities to an end. He appealed for support from the Dail and the people. While expressing no objection in principle to the introduction of legislation to provide for

the execution of warrants between the Six Counties and the Republic in respect of persons accused of non-political offences, he emphasized that there could be no question of handing over either to the British or the Six Counties persons accused of armed political activities in Britain or the Six Counties.

2 Dec.—Mr Costello, Prime Minister, saw the editors of the Irish newspapers and reminded them that the I.R.A. was an unlawful organization in respect of which a Suppression Order was made in June 1939 under the Offences against the State Act 1939. The Act contained a provision against the printing or publishing of matters dealing with unlawful organizations.

ISRAEL. 18 Nov.—The Government notified the United Nations truce supervisory organization that it agreed in principle to the recent border proposals put forward by Mr Hammarskjöld, U.N. Secretary-General, with a view to reducing tension.

Border Incidents. Army authorities reported a clash north of the Gaza strip in which two Egyptian Army scouts had been killed.

Israel Radio reported that two Arab Legion vehicles had opened fire on Israeli settlers near the border with Jordan, fatally wounding one of them.

19 Nov.—An Israeli report said that armed men from Jordan had attacked and killed a settler.

20 Nov.—The Army announced that saboteurs had damaged water installations at a village in the Jordan valley, and that armed men from Jordan had fired on Israeli lorries on the Megiddo road wounding one of the drivers.

21 Nov.—Mr Sharett's speech in United States (*see United States*).

The Army announced that Egyptian shore batteries had fired on an Israeli fishing vessel.

22 Nov.—It was announced that Egyptian soldiers had attacked an Israeli patrol in the Auja demilitarized zone. Firing from an Egyptian position in the Gaza strip and a Jordanian attack on a patrol in the Beisan area were also reported. An Egyptian aircraft was alleged to have flown over the Beersheba area.

23 Nov.—An Israeli report said that Egyptians had opened fire on an Israeli outpost in the Kissufim area from a position in the Gaza strip. It was the third attack in the area in three days.

The Foreign Ministry announced that the Israeli delegation had been instructed to lodge with the Security Council a sharp protest against recent Egyptian 'acts of aggression'.

25 Nov.—Swiss ban on export of arms to Middle East (*see Switzerland*).

27 Nov.—Israeli Ambassador's speech in London (*see Great Britain*).

28 Nov.—The Army announced that in an Egyptian attack from the Gaza strip two Israelis were wounded and some casualties inflicted on the attacking Egyptian platoon.

1 Dec.—An Israeli official accused Egyptian forces of having attacked the settlement of Kissufim near the Gaza strip. He said that Israeli

Israel (*continued*)

units had merely returned defensive fire and were under orders to do no more than repulse attacks on Israeli territory. The Foreign Office asked for U.N. observers to be sent to the spot (*see also Egypt*).

6 Dec.—Egyptian report of border clashes (*see Egypt*).

ITALY. 27 Nov.—**Liberal Party Split.** A group of left-wing members of the Liberal Party established a new 'progressive party'.

30 Nov.—**Constitutional Court.** Following an agreement between the Christian Democrats and the Communists, a joint session of the two Houses of Parliament completed its five nominations to the Constitutional Court and thus ended a deadlock of more than two years.

JAPAN. 17 Nov.—South Korean threat to Japanese vessels (*see Korea*).

22 Nov.—**New Government.** Mr Hatoyama was re-elected Prime Minister in the Diet by 288 votes against 150 for the Socialist leader, Mr Suzuki. Immediately afterwards he presented to the Emperor his reshuffled Cabinet consisting of nine former Democrats and seven former Liberals. It included four members of the former Democratic Cabinet—Mr Shigemitsu (Foreign Minister and Deputy Premier), Mr Ichimada (Finance), Mr Kono (Agriculture), and Mr Ishibashi (International Trade). Mr Funada, a member of the old Liberal Party executive, replaced Mr Sunada as Director-General of the Defence Board.

Mr Hatoyama said he was resolved to restore normal relations with Russia, and he outlined a programme which included revision of the constitution and reform of the administrative system.

Suspension of cotton exports to United States (*see United States*).

27 Nov.—**Soviet Nuclear Tests.** Scientists recorded very high rates of radioactivity in rain falling in various parts of the country due to Soviet atomic tests.

30 Nov.—Rupture of trade talks with Germany (*see Germany*).

2 Dec.—Mr Hatoyama, Prime Minister, speaking at the opening of an extraordinary session of the Diet, said that Japan must pursue a policy of peace and continued co-operation with the free democratic countries. The Government's three main aims were: (1) revision of the constitution in order to make Japan a truly independent nation; (2) reform of the administrative system, and (3) revision of the system of taxation.

Mr Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister, also pledged Japan's co-operation with all other free and democratic nations and continued close contact with the United States. He said that the Japanese-Soviet negotiations would be continued in London as soon as practicable. Japan would continue to press for the repatriation of Japanese nationals and the return of the islands which historically had been Japanese. He expressed profound regret that Japan and South Korea remained without formal diplomatic relations and said that a Note had been sent to the South Korean Government raising the question of recent threats by the South Korean authorities to sink on sight Japanese vessels which crossed the so-called Rhee line.

In reply to an attack by Mr Suzuki, the Socialist leader, who demanded close diplomatic relations with Peking, Mr Shigemitsu said that the Government had no intention of recognizing the Chinese Communist Government in view of Japan's existing international position.

7 Dec.—U.S. intervention with G.A.T.T. members on behalf of Japan (*see United States*).

JORDAN. 18 Nov. et seq.—Israeli reports of border incidents (*see Israel*).

19 Nov.—King Hussein's visit to Lebanon (*see Lebanon*).

7 Dec.—**Defence.** General Sir Gerald Templer, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, who had arrived in Jordan, discussed with the Prime Minister and Defence Minister Jordan's defence and the needs of the Arab Legion.

KASHMIR. 19 Nov.—Mirza Afzal Beg, the leading opposition leader, was arrested.

KENYA. 27 Nov.—A police patrol killed eleven Mau Mau, including four senior leaders, in operations thirty miles north of Nairobi.

KOREA. 17 Nov.—**South Korea. Rhee Line.** The South Korean joint chiefs of staff issued a declaration saying that patrol boats would fire on and, if necessary, sink Japanese vessels crossing the 'Rhee line'.

22 Nov.—U.N. resolution on Korea (*see United Nations, General Assembly*).

27 Nov.—**Missing Prisoners.** It was learnt that the U.N. Command had asked the Communists to account for 2,720 allied servicemen reported missing during the Korean war, and had offered in return to 'make explanation by individual name' of 98,739 missing Communists.

LEBANON. 17 Nov.—**Arms Purchase.** The Foreign Minister, Salim Lahoud, stated in Parliament that the Government had recently concluded an agreement with the United States for the purchase of arms. He said no political conditions were attached.

19 Nov.—**Jordan.** King Hussein of Jordan arrived in Beirut for a State visit. Speaking at a banquet in his honour, he said that all the Arab countries forming one people and one homeland should face aggression as one block.

20 Nov.—The Syrian and Lebanese Prime Ministers met at Shtura near the joint border.

23 Nov.—**Great Britain.** Mr Macmillan, British Foreign Secretary, who was on his way back to London from the Baghdad Pact conference, had talks with President Shamoun and the Prime Minister, Mr Karami.

25 Nov.—Meeting of Lebanese and Syrian Ministers (*see Syria*).

27 Nov.—**Baghdad Pact.** The Foreign Minister stated that Mr Macmillan had invited Lebanon to join the Baghdad Pact's economic committee but not the pact itself. He said the invitation would be considered.

MALAYA. 17 Nov.—An emissary of Chin Peng, the Communist leader, on emerging from the jungle for preliminary peace talks, issued a statement to the press saying that any attempt to induce members of the liberation army to surrender would create an adverse atmosphere, and that obstacles were created by the words and deeds of 'influential warmongers and militant people' who were unwilling to accept the lessons of eight years of war and dreamed of using military force and food restrictions to force the liberation army to its knees.

18 Nov.—Preliminary Meeting with Communist Emissary. Government representatives met the Communist emissary to discuss conditions for peace talks. Abdul Rahman, Chief Minister, issued a statement afterwards saying that the Communist emissary had asked for a guarantee of security and food for Chin Peng and those who accompanied him to the proposed peace talks and the request had been granted. The emissary had been informed that if the Communists ever again issued statements to the press and indulged in propaganda tactics he (Abdul Rahman) would not negotiate with Chin Peng or anyone else. He was not going to negotiate with Chin Peng as an equal. He was going to explain the amnesty, but he would listen to, and consider, any proposal from Chin Peng.

20 Nov.—About a hundred armed Communist terrorists raided a village in Pahang for two hours. They captured arms and food and killed a policeman and a villager.

21 Nov.—The Chief Minister of Malaya and the Director of Operations jointly announced that full-scale operations against the terrorists would be resumed on 1 December. The offer of an amnesty would not be cancelled but the 'safe areas' would be abolished owing to the fact that the Communists had used them as bases for operations. The announcement said that since the amnesty was declared on 9 September the security forces had loyally observed certain restrictions in their operations whereas the Communists had taken offensive actions.

Singapore. After a second reading the Legislative Assembly approved the Government's budget proposals by 19 votes to 13.

25 Nov.—Singapore. The budget was finally adopted in the Legislative Assembly without a division.

30 Nov.—Sir Donald MacGillivray, High Commissioner, gave a pledge to the Federation Legislative Council that the plans for introducing self-government would not be delayed even if the war with the Communists continued into 1956 or later. He said the conference on the Federation's future would begin in London on 18 January 1956, and it would deal with defence and internal security, finance, and the future of the public service.

1 Dec.—Anti-terrorist operations by land and air forces were stated to be proceeding in four areas—the Kluang area of Johore, parts of Negri Sembilan approaching Pahang, the Cameron Highlands, and north of Ipoh.

3 Dec.—Tengku Abdul Rahman, Chief Minister, declared in the federal Legislative Council that highly dangerous feelings would be created if the British Government failed to give a definite date for inde-

pence, and he emphasized that Ministers expected self-government within two years if certain issues were resolved satisfactorily at the London conference. He said that British officials, whether they left or stayed, would receive full consideration but that the British advisers in the states were only a drain on the country's finances and as a symbol of colonial authority must be abolished.

4 Dec.—Singapore. Leaders of the Opposition parties in the Singapore Legislative Assembly called on Mr Marshall, the Chief Minister, to resign or form a new Coalition because his Labour Front Government had no majority in the Assembly. They criticized as anti-democratic Mr Marshall's attempt to continue in office by asking the British Government to create two more nominated seats for the Labour Front in the Assembly.

7 Dec.—A British soldier was fatally wounded by terrorists near Singapore.

MOROCCO. 18 Nov.—Sultan ben Yussef, speaking at Rabat on the anniversary of his accession, announced the ending of the French protectorate.

He said that his first object would be the forming of a representative Government with three tasks: the management of public affairs; the creation of democratic institutions; and negotiations with the French Government on the basis of the interdependence of Morocco and France, their equality, and the mutual respect of their sovereignty. He assured French residents that he was ready to guarantee their interests, rights, and personal status with due respect to Moroccan sovereignty.

19 Nov.—Disturbances occurred in several cities. In all, at least eleven people were killed and thirty-six injured. In Rabat four supporters of the former Sultan ben Arafa were killed by a mob near the royal palace. Five others were injured. In Meknes four people were killed and twenty-six injured in a clash between the police and the Istiqlal 'militia'. In Marrakesh two Moroccans were killed, one of them, an official, being lynched by the crowd, and at Salé a Moroccan was stoned to death by the mob.

20 Nov.—The Sultan issued an appeal for calm.

The Democratic Independence Party reaffirmed its support for Ben Slimane as Prime Minister.

Popular demonstrations in Fez were marked by insults and threats against Europeans and by murderous attacks on an Algerian and on a Moroccan suspected of being a police informer.

21 Nov.—French Army reinforcements were sent to the Riff mountains where tension was reported to be increasing among tribesmen. A French Native Affairs officer was killed by a band of Moroccans at Tabouda, near the Spanish border, and there was a serious riot at Taza after a European had shot a Moroccan policeman whom he believed to be threatening him.

22 Nov.—The Sultan formally accepted the resignation of the four members of the Council of the Throne, and of Ben Slimane, the Prime

Morocco (*continued*)

Minister who had been appointed by the Council. He then began consultations with a view to choosing a new Prime Minister.

Amnesty. The French authorities announced that political prisoners serving sentences of two years or less were to be released, that longer sentences for less serious offences would be reduced, and that the cases of serious acts of terrorism were to be reviewed.

In Casablanca nationalists called a strike in protest against the deaths of three prisoners who had died from burns after tear gas had been used to quell a riot in the prison. The funeral of the three was the occasion of a great demonstration.

25 Nov.—Rebels ambushed a French military convoy in the Rif, killing nineteen French soldiers and wounding eight more.

27 Nov.—The Sultan entrusted Si Bekkai, a moderate nationalist and one of the members of the former Council of the Throne, with the formation of a Government.

28 Nov.—Five French soldiers were killed in a terrorist ambush near the Col du Nador, close to the Spanish border.

4 Dec.—A Moroccan was burned alive at Rabat during a clash between Istiqlal and Democratic Independence party supporters.

5 Dec.—Serious disorders broke out in Marrakesh during the funeral of a Moroccan. Several shops were burned or sacked and troops had to be called in to restore order. Moroccans fired on the troops who returned the fire. Two Moroccans were killed and five wounded.

7 Dec.—**New Government.** Si Bekkai announced his Cabinet which comprised nine members of the Istiqlal Party, six of the Democratic Party of Independence (P.D.I.), and six Independents.

NETHERLANDS. 27 Nov.—**Western New Guinea.** The Government announced that it would oppose any intervention by the United Nations in the question of Dutch sovereignty over West New Guinea and would not discuss the matter with Indonesia.

NORTHERN IRELAND. 26 Nov.—A band of armed raiders from across the border attacked the Royal Ulster Constabulary station at Roslea, Co. Fermanagh, with a bomb and gunfire. On being met by counter-fire they fled back across the border. One police constable was seriously injured, and it was later learned that one of the raiders had died of wounds.

28 Nov.—The Minister of Home Affairs announced new measures to check raids from across the border.

29 Nov.—Lord Brookeborough, Prime Minister, told the House of Commons that if necessary he would make further approaches to the British Government about securing an extradition treaty between Eire and Northern Ireland. He announced that a mobile police force had been organized to deal with attacks on police stations, and expressed incredulity that a neighbouring country which had outlawed the I.R.A. should be afraid to take action against it.

Saor Uladh. The Government announced its decision to ban Saor

Uladh (Free Ulster), the militant wing of Fianna Uladh (Warriors of Ulster), the party led by Mr Kelly, the Ulster abstentionist M.P. and member of the Irish Republican Senate.

30 Nov.—Irish Prime Minister on illegal organizations and on extradition (*see Ireland*).

2 Dec.—Lord Brookeborough, Prime Minister, issued a statement saying that he welcomed the appeal by the Prime Minister of Eire for the abandonment of violence, but regretted that the southern Government had not announced their intention of enforcing the law on illegal drilling and illegal possession of arms, and that Mr Costello had prefaced his appeal by an attempt to lay the blame for events at Ulster's door. He did not share Mr Costello's optimism that expressions of condemnation would be enough immediately to end the threats of force. Recalling that he had repeatedly urged a policy of good neighbour relations, he said the southern Government must realize that a satisfactory relationship could never be achieved so long as co-operation on law and order was excluded by the southern Government. He welcomed Mr Costello's offer to discuss extradition arrangements but denied his apparent suggestion that the Government of Northern Ireland had proposed that extradition powers wider than the normal should be provided.

ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. **17 Nov.**—Germany. The O.E.E.C. annual report said that the

general economy in Federal Germany had achieved, during the first half of 1955, the highest level of production ever reached in Germany and a rate of expansion unsurpassed elsewhere in Europe. A 9 per cent increase in industrial production in 1953 was followed by a 12 per cent increase in 1954, while in the first half of 1955 the increase was 17 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1954, and the mid-1955 employment was 1 m. higher than a year previously.

PAKISTAN. 23 Nov.—Strengthening of Afghan defences (*see Afghanistan*).

25 Nov.—**Arrests.** Eighteen politicians were arrested, including two Bengali members of the Constituent Assembly—Sardar Fazlul Karim, a prominent Communist, and Mahmud Ali, secretary-general of the Ganatantri Dal Party (one of the parties forming the East Pakistan Coalition Government). The arrests were reported to be linked with a current police strike in East Pakistan.

27 Nov.—**Kashmir.** The Prime Minister, Choudhri Mohammed Ali, addressing an all-party conference on Kashmir, urged the need to resolve the dispute before frustration and bitterness turned men to desperate measures. He said that although every effort in the past eight years had been defeated by Indian intransigence, Pakistan was prepared to explore all other possibilities of a peaceful settlement. After referring to various resolutions passed by the United Nations, he said he was compelled to agree with Sir Owen Dixon that India had no intention of allowing a free plebiscite in any part of the State under her

Pakistan (*continued*)

control. Her object was rather to continue to hold down the State by force in an effort to consolidate her stranglehold. A reign of terror prevailed there; there were some 90,000 Indian soldiers in the State. Mr Nehru had often attacked colonialism, and he was a signatory of the Bandung resolution, yet the situation in Kashmir was clearly a manifestation of colonialism. The dispute presented a great moral issue before the world. Should the people of Kashmir enjoy the right of self-determination and be allowed a free plebiscite? India herself is pledged to let them do so. We, too, are similarly pledged. That pledge has to be honoured'.

Afghanistan. General Iskander Mirza, the Governor-General, in a speech in Karachi, said that the Afghan ruling clique were not honest when they said they had no territorial claims on Pakistan. Pakistan wanted to help the Afghans but they must first give up 'the medieval instrument of dacoit gangs and the ransacking of our embassies and consulates by hired hooligans'. In regard to Pakhtunistan, he asked the Afghans 'to sit round the table and see how best they can get out of their difficulties'.

28 Nov.—The conference on Kashmir adopted a resolution recording its decision to intensify efforts to secure the right of self-determination for the people of Jammu and Kashmir. The resolution strongly condemned the attitude of India, expressed profound disappointment at the failure of the Security Council to enforce its decisions regarding a plebiscite, and deplored its acquiescence 'in the evasive tactics adopted by India to wriggle out of her international commitments in that behalf'. The resolution also recommended that the Constituent Assembly should make provision in the constitution that, on the decision of the Kashmir people to accede to Pakistan, the relationship between Pakistan and Kashmir should be determined in accordance with the wishes of the Kashmir people.

6 Dec.—**Afghanistan.** The Government lodged two strong protests with the Afghan Government against 'unauthorized flights of Afghan Government aircraft over Pakistan territory and acts of sabotage committed by Afghan nationals'.

PERSIA. 17 Nov.—An unsuccessful attempt to shoot the Prime Minister was made by a peasant named Mozaffar Ali Zulqadr who was arrested.

18 Nov.—The assailant of the Prime Minister confessed that he was a member of the fanatical Fedayan Islam.

23 Nov.—**Fedayan Islam.** Navab Safavi, leader of Fedayan Islam, was arrested.

France. A Franco-Persian agreement was announced under which trade in 1956 would be increased to £83 m. each way. Persian cotton exports to France were to be doubled.

26 Nov.—Soviet Note on Baghdad Pact (*see U.S.S.R.*).

30 Nov.—**Fedayan Islam.** Abdul Hussein Vahedi, an assistant of Navab Safavi, was shot dead while attempting to escape from security

officials. It was learned that twenty-four other members of Fadayan Islam had been arrested.

5 Dec.—Note to Russia. The Government delivered a Note to the Soviet Government in reply to the recent protest against Persia's adherence to the Baghdad pact. The Note emphasized the peaceful nature of the pact, denied that it contained any secret agreements, and refuted the idea that adhesion would open the way to colonialist influence in Persia. The Note alleged that Russia had tried to break away parts of Persia, such as Kurdistan and Azerbaijan, and had supported the formation of 'traitorous and subversive bands'.

POLAND. 2 Dec.—Trade agreement with Ceylon (*see Ceylon*).

PORTUGAL. 28 Nov.—Attack on Portuguese Indian post (*see Portuguese India*).

2 Dec.—U.S.-Portuguese statement (*see United States*).

PORTUGUESE INDIA. 28 Nov.—A Portuguese news agency reported that a band of 100 bandits had blown up part of a fiscal post at Chanel in the Pernem district of Portuguese India, had seized arms, ammunition, and money, and had then withdrawn to Indian territory. The commander of the post was wounded.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND. 7 Dec.—**New Party.** The Confederate Party and the van Eeden group announced their agreement to form a new party whose racial policy would be based on the conception of dual development.

Rhodesia Party. Mr R. O. Stockil, former leader of the Rhodesia Party in Southern Rhodesia, announced the decision to revive the party and to extend its activities to the rest of the Federation.

RUMANIA. 28 Nov.—**Military Service.** Bucharest Radio announced that military service would be cut by one year from 1 December, in accordance with the recent decision to reduce the armed forces by 40,000 men.

SAAR FREE TERRITORY. 25 Nov.—The pro-German parties issued a statement demanding that the Röchling family be allowed to retain the Völklingen steelworks. The Democratic Party also called for political and economic union with Germany 'after a suitable transition period'.

It was announced after a meeting of trade union representatives that the pro-European union was to be dissolved and that all trade unionists were to unite in a 'German Trade Union Federation of the Saar'.

SAUDI ARABIA. 20 Nov.—The Government issued a communiqué denying reports of rebellious movements in the country, and that there were differences between Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

The communiqué also denied reports that Saudi Arabia had accepted

Saudi Arabia (*continued*)

an offer of Soviet arms and that King Saud had suggested to Marshal Voroshilov that representatives of their two countries should meet in Cairo to discuss an arms deal.

22 Nov.—British Note *re* Buraimi oasis (*see Great Britain*).

27 Nov.—Visit of King Saud to India (*see India*).

SIAM. **18 Nov.**—**Ceylon.** Sir John Kotelawala, Ceylonese Prime Minister, arrived in Bangkok on a five-day visit with the object of strengthening relations between the two countries.

SOUTH AFRICA. **25 Nov.**—**Senate Elections.** Mr Strauss, Opposition leader, led the United Party out of the electoral college in Pretoria before the voting to elect new senators, in protest against the chairman's refusal to allow speeches in support of nominations. He declared that the United Party would never accept the Senate Act; they regarded it as 'immoral and unconstitutional'.

28 Nov.—The Union Government informed the Mayor of Maritzburg that it refused to transmit to the Queen a resolution adopted by 1,000 women of the Anti-Republican League at Maritzburg at a meeting held in September affirming loyalty to the Queen and condemning the establishment of a republic in South Africa. The Governor-General's secretary pointed out in a letter to the Mayor that the establishment of a republic, although supported by the Government in power, could only be confirmed and carried out by Parliament on the basis of the expressed will of the people, and it was felt that submission to the Queen of a resolution containing condemnation of a policy supported by the Government would not serve any good purpose.

A meeting of the Anti-Republican League protested that loyal citizens had been denied their traditional right of access to the Queen, loyalty to whom, they maintained, was not compatible with the establishment of a republic.

7 Dec.—**Attitude to United Nations.** The Minister for External Affairs welcomed the United Nations decision to abolish the commission of investigation into South African racial policies and not to place the matter on the agenda of the next year's Assembly; but he pointed out that the final resolution repeated U.N. interference in the domestic affairs of the Union and 'will preclude the return of the Union delegation during the present session'. He also pointed out that the Indian proposal condemning the treatment of Indians in the Union was still on the agenda, and said that the Government's attitude to the next session would be determined by the action taken by the Assembly on the Indian complaint.

SPAIN. **2 Dec.**—**U.S. Surplus Food.** It was announced that the United States had granted Spain \$5 m. to cover the purchase of chilled beef from American surplus stocks, and \$1,500,000 for eggs.

SUDAN. **3 Dec.**—Sayed Ali el Mirghani, leader of the Ashigga Party and of the Khatmia Sect, and Sayed Abdel Rahman el Mahdi, leader of

the Umma Party, issued a joint statement calling on Sudanese politicians to work for the immediate creation of an all-party Government.

Amendment of Anglo-Egyptian agreement (*see Egypt*).

SWITZERLAND. 25 Nov.—Middle East Tension. It was learned that on 8 November the Government had banned further exports of arms to Israel and the Arab States. Orders placed before that date would be allowed to be carried out.

SYRIA. 20 Nov.—The Prime Minister met the Lebanese Prime Minister near the joint border.

25 Nov.—Egypt. An Egyptian military mission headed by the Minister of War, arrived in Damascus.

Lebanon. The Syrian and Lebanese Prime Ministers, Defence Ministers, and Army chiefs met at Bludan.

27 Nov.—East Germany. It was announced that Syria had signed a trade and payments agreement with east Germany.

Oil Agreement. The Finance Minister announced that an agreement had been reached with the Iraq Petroleum Company under which the Company would pay Syria annual royalties amounting to £65,500,000 (Syrian) in respect of the pipeline across Syria. (Royalties for 1954 amounted to £14 m.) The I.P.C. had also agreed to pay £85 m. on ratification of the agreement as compensation for the past few years (when Syria had refused to receive royalties during the negotiations), and to establish a local refinery in Syria which they would supply with crude oil.

5 Dec.—Parliament voted by 56 votes to 19 with 20 abstentions (out of 142 members) to ratify the agreement with the Iraq Petroleum Company.

6 Dec.—Soviet Offer. It was learnt that the Russian Ambassador had offered to supply Syria with an oil refinery, 'new, ready for delivery, and at a price unobtainable elsewhere'.

TUNISIA. 23 Nov.—French approval of Franco-Tunisian customs union (*see France*).

26 Nov.—Great Britain. A spokesman of the Prime Minister's office said that British opposition to the admission of Tunisia to the F.A.O. had aroused 'lively feelings' in Tunisia. The British attitude was the more incomprehensible as the candidature had been put up and supported by the French, the 'traditional friends' of the British. The Government would be regrettably obliged to absent itself, as a sign of protest, from the various ceremonies organized in honour of the visiting British naval squadron.

TURKEY. 19 Nov.—New Party. The twenty-one dissidents recently expelled from the Democrat Party formed a new party under the name of Hurriyet (freedom).

21 Nov. et seq.—Baghdad Pact Conference q.v.

28 Nov.—"Ulus". The martial law authorities allowed the newspaper *Ulus* to reappear.

Turkey (continued)

29 Nov.—Resignation of Ministers. All the members of the Cabinet, except Mr Menderes, the Prime Minister, resigned during a meeting of the (Government) Democratic Party parliamentary group at which deputies criticized the Government's economic policy. At the end of the meeting Mr Menderes was given a vote of confidence.

7 Dec.—New Government. Mr Menderes formed a provisional new Cabinet.

UGANDA. 17 Nov.—Disorders. Police had to charge and to use tear gas to disperse about 600 Africans who threatened to attack a chief's home at Ngowe, Buganda, after demanding his dismissal for alleged disloyalty to the Kabaka.

18 Nov.—Buganda. Members of the Lukiko criticized the Kabaka and his Chief Minister for their handling of current unrest in Buganda. One member asked that administrative action should be taken against those that had made mistakes during the exile of the Kabaka and that they should not be left 'to the mercy of the mob'.

23 Nov.—The Government accepted a proposal for a committee to inquire into the recent disturbances which had followed attacks on chiefs and others accused of disloyalty to the Kabaka while in exile. It was understood that the Buganda appointments board had suggested to four tribal chiefs that they should resign in the interest of good order.

26 Nov.—It was announced that the Governor had been unable to agree to the proposal for a committee to inquire into the recent disturbances.

30 Nov.—Colonial Secretary's statement on attacks and pressure on Buganda Chiefs (*see Great Britain*).

6 Dec.—Two of the four Buganda chiefs who had been asked to resign by the Buganda appointments board tendered their resignations.

UNITED NATIONS

29 Nov.—Admission of New Members. A Chinese Nationalist spokesman announced that his delegation would oppose the admission of Outer Mongolia, 'if necessary by the use of the veto' in the Security Council.

Disarmament Commission

23 Nov.—The commission met again after a month's recess. M. Moch, the French delegate, proposed three principles as a basis for future discussions: no control without disarmament; no disarmament without control; but progressively all disarmament that could be currently controlled. He said these principles could be fulfilled if the Franco-British proposals of April 1955 and the Soviet proposals of May, together with the Eisenhower plan submitted at Geneva in July, could be synthesized.

24 Nov.—Mr Nutting (U.K.) suggested as a basis for further discussion: (1) a plan for such disarmament as could safely be carried out in the immediate future and which would bring real and not illusory

security; (2) a system of control which would support the scheme at every stage; and (3) a pilot plan or plans which could be put into effect promptly and which could be guaranteed in advance to lead to actual disarmament.

Food and Agricultural Organization

23 Nov.—Britain failed to secure re-election to the Executive Council of F.A.O., receiving only 41 out of a possible 69 votes. In the European region Italy, Spain, Belgium, and Turkey were elected. The exclusion of Britain was deplored by delegates of many countries, including the United States, South Africa, Ireland, Yugoslavia, France, Libya, Jordan, and Australia. The Latin American bloc of eighteen was believed to have voted solidly against Britain.

25 Nov.—**Tunisia.** Tunisia was elected a full member of F.A.O. by 33 votes to 4, with 26 abstentions.

Budget. The conference adopted the budget figures of \$6.6 m. for the work of F.A.O. in 1956 and \$6.8 m. in 1957. These figures represented a compromise between the views of Dr Cardon, the Director-General, who had urged a budget of \$7 m. for both 1956 and 1957, and those of the United States, British and other Governments who had urged a maximum of \$6.4 m. The new figures had been adopted in committee by the narrow majority of 24 votes to 23.

General Assembly

17 Nov.—**Review of the Charter.** The British delegate, Sir Pierson Dixon, speaking in a debate in the Assembly on the possible review of the Charter, urged the Assembly to await the effects of a large increase in membership of the organization before embarking on a conference charged with reviewing the Charter. He expressed distress at the withdrawal of two founder members (France and South Africa) and said that it should cause the Assembly to reflect on the wisdom of some of its actions and the probable consequences if the same policy continued to be followed.

The U.S. delegate also supported postponement of the holding of a review conference, while the Soviet delegate declared that there was no reason for revision of the Charter at all.

21 Nov.—The Assembly voted by 43 to 6 with 9 abstentions in favour of a resolution calling for a special conference, to be held at an appropriate time, to consider the advisability of a review of the Charter, also the appointment of a committee to consider the time and place for the conference, its organization and procedures. The Soviet bloc opposed the resolution, and the Soviet, Polish, and Czech delegates announced that they would boycott the machinery set up.

22 Nov.—**Korea.** The political committee adopted by 45 votes to none, with 11 abstentions, a United States resolution expressing the hope for early progress towards the achievement of a unified, independent, and democratic Korea under a representative Government, and declaring that the armistice agreement of July 1953 should remain in force until superseded by an agreement for a peaceful settlement. It re-

United Nations (*continued*)

affirmed the intention of seeking an early solution of the problem in accordance with U.N. objectives, and urged continuing efforts in that direction.

In the debate, Communist representatives strongly criticized U.N. policy towards Korea while the Indian delegate also criticized what he called 'the policy of the dead hand'. The U.K. delegate, Sir Pierson Dixon, said that the Communists, by trading on the passage of time and the widespread desire to complete the U.N. task in Korea, were seeking to impose a settlement that the United Nations was determined to resist. But so long as the Communists were unwilling to agree to truly free elections further discussions at this stage could serve no useful purpose.

25 Nov.—Algeria. The political committee and then the Assembly adopted without a division a motion sponsored by the Arab-Asian group declaring that 'the General Assembly decides not to consider further the item entitled "the question of Algeria" and is therefore no longer seized of the item. . .'. (The decision was followed by an announcement in Paris that France would return to the General Assembly).

Under-developed Countries. The economic and financial committee adopted a resolution on the establishment of a special U.N. fund for the economic development of under-developed countries. The proposal involved contributions amounting to at least \$250 m. from member States. It was agreed that a committee of Government representatives should analyse the views of member States and report to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly.

28 Nov.—Morocco. The political committee adopted by 49 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, a resolution sponsored by thirty-one countries including all the Arab group in favour of postponing further consideration of the item in view of the projected Franco-Moroccan negotiations. France was not represented at the meeting.

29 Nov.—Return of France. The French delegation returned to the General Assembly from which it had withdrawn on 30 September following the Assembly's vote to include Algeria on the agenda.

Self-Determination. By 33 votes to 12 with 13 abstentions the social committee approved, as part of the covenant of human rights, an article declaring self-determination to be a right of all peoples.

30 Nov.—Disarmament. The political committee began a debate on disarmament simultaneously with a Soviet proposal on 'measures for the further relaxation of international tension and development of international co-operation'. Mr Kuznetsov, the Soviet delegate, said that the formation of aggressive military blocs seriously impeded the growth of confidence and he mentioned in particular the Baghdad pact which he claimed was a link in the N.A.T.O. chain and a threat to peace in the area. He contrasted this with the Russian initiative in proposing a European security system open to all European States regardless of their social and political structure.

Mr Lodge (United States) urged the acceptance of President Eisenhower's 'open sky' proposal for aerial inspection, but said the United States did not exclude other proposals.

1 Dec.—The Indian delegation submitted to the political committee a resolution calling for a suspension of all experimental explosions of nuclear weapons, and urging the Disarmament Commission to submit promptly proposals for an armaments truce pending an international disarmament agreement. It also urged that the current session of the Assembly should be recessed rather than adjourned on completion of the agenda so that it could be reconvened.

Herr Sandler (Sweden) said that since its proposals of 10 May the Soviet Union had made no move in the disarmament sub-committee to level out differences over control and had done nothing to clarify its own ideas. He suggested that the sub-committee should consider setting up at the right moment a group of scientists and scholars to seek a solution.

Admission of New Members. The Canadian delegate submitted to the *ad hoc* committee a resolution co-sponsored by Canada and twenty-seven other nations which requested the Security Council to consider, in the light of the general opinion in favour of the widest possible membership, 'the pending applications of all those countries about which no problem of unification arises' (i.e. Australia, Ceylon, Jordan, Libya, Laos, Cambodia, Japan, Nepal, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, and Outer Mongolia).

2 Dec.—The Chinese Nationalist representative said he was opposed to the admission of Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania, and even more to the admission of Outer Mongolia. He criticized the four European satellites of the Soviet Union on the ground that they were not truly peace-loving, independent, or supporters of human rights, and Outer Mongolia on the ground that its independence 'was created by the Soviet Union as a camouflage for Soviet colonization'.

Disarmament. Mr Nutting (U.K.) tabled a resolution in the names of Canada, France, Britain, and the United States. It urged continued efforts to seek agreement on a comprehensive disarmament plan, giving priority to: (1) early implementation of such confidence-building measures as President Eisenhower's plan for exchanging military blueprints and mutual aerial inspection, and Marshal Bulganin's plan for establishing control posts at strategic centres, and (2) early agreement on such measures of an adequately safeguarding disarmament plan as are now feasible.' The resolution suggested that account should also be taken of the French proposals for exchanging and publishing information regarding military expenditure and of the United Kingdom's proposal for seeking practical experience in the problems of inspection and control, and that the disarmament sub-committee should be reconvened in an effort to obtain the objectives mentioned in the resolution.

3 Dec.—**Atomic Energy Agency.** The Assembly in plenary session adopted unanimously the political committee's resolution for the setting up of an international atomic energy agency as soon as possible, and for the convening of another international atomic energy conference within two or three years.

United Nations (continued)

The Russian delegate said that when the organizing committee of twelve countries met, Russia would seek to bring about China's participation in the proposed agency and also to ensure that the agency was brought under the control of the United Nations through the Security Council.

Atomic Radiation. The Assembly decided unanimously to organize the collation, study, and distribution of information on atomic radiation by members of the United Nations and its affiliated agencies, the work to be undertaken initially by a scientific committee of fifteen nations. Two amendments by India, supported by the Communist group, sought to enlarge the scope of the inquiry to all nations (including China). Both were defeated.

Morocco. The Assembly decided to defer further consideration of the Moroccan question and expressed confidence that France and Morocco would find a satisfactory solution through negotiation. Five countries including the United Kingdom and Australia abstained on the ground that the United Nations had no competence in the matter. The French delegation remained outside during the discussion but returned as soon as the vote had been taken.

South-West Africa. The Assembly passed a resolution providing for continued investigation of the racial policies applied in South-west Africa by the South African Government and appealing to that Government to co-operate in efforts to find a solution to the problem of the former mandated territory. Most members of the British Commonwealth, except India and Pakistan, voted against the resolution.

5 Dec.—Disarmament. Speaking in the political committee debate on disarmament Mr Lodge (U.S.A.) once again appealed to Russia to accept President Eisenhower's 'open skies' proposal for aerial inspection. He asked Russia for an answer to the following questions: (1) When will the Soviet Union join in a policy of openness which would reassure the world and advance disarmament? (2) Why does the Soviet Union continue to advocate elimination of atomic weapons as an immediate objective, when it has told the world so clearly that this is impossible? (3) Why would the Soviet Union commit States to a whole series of actions vitally affecting their national security without providing the means of inspection and control to see that they are carried out equally at all? (4) Why, if the Soviet Union is sincere in its concern about the possibility of attack from the West, is it not willing to join in an immediate practical programme to proscribe surprise attack by either side?

Libya. The economic committee unanimously passed a resolution inviting Governments to provide financial assistance to Libya through the United Nations and requesting all concerned to give favourable consideration to Libyan requests for technical assistance.

6 Dec.—Attacks on Aircraft. The social committee adopted by 35 votes to nil, with 13 abstentions, a resolution proposed by Israel designed to obviate attacks on aircraft accidentally trespassing over the air space of another country.

South African Racial Policy. The Assembly voted in effect to abolish the special commission which had been investigating the *apartheid* policies of the South African Government. A paragraph of a resolution sponsored by seventeen countries urging the retention of the commission failed by one vote to secure the required two-thirds majority, the voting being 33 for and 17 against with 9 abstentions.

Election to Security Council. Eight more ballots failed to fill the last remaining seat on the Security Council. In one ballot the Philippines received a maximum vote of 33, and Yugoslavia of 28, but neither obtained the necessary two-thirds majority.

7 Dec.—Admission of New Members. The resolution tabled on 1 December was adopted in the *ad hoc* committee by 52 votes to 2 (Nationalist China and Cuba) with 5 abstentions (United States, Belgium, France, Greece, and Israel). The Nationalist Chinese delegate, Dr Tsiang, strongly attacked the principle underlying the 'package deal'. A Cuban amendment, seeking to instruct the Security Council, when considering the eighteen applications, to bear in mind the principles of article 4 of the Charter and an advisory opinion of the International Court given in 1948, was rejected by 38 votes to 7 with 14 abstentions.

Disarmament. The Syrian delegate, speaking in the debate on disarmament in the political committee, said that it was clear beyond doubt that the Soviet Union had neither created nor intensified tension in the Middle East, and that disturbed conditions there were the making of the western Powers.

Trusteeship Council

21 Nov.—British Togoland. Mr Henry Hopkinson, British delegate, speaking in the Council's debate on British Togoland, said that the United Kingdom accepted the U.N. visiting mission's recommendation of a plebiscite to decide the territory's future, and he restated his Government's position that after the attainment of independence by the Gold Coast it would be impossible for British Togoland, if trusteeship continued, to be administered as an integral part of the Gold Coast.

23 Nov.—The Council voted by 9 to nil, with 3 abstentions (Belgium, Haiti, and Russia) to recommend the Assembly to consider the proposal for a plebiscite.

Unesco

18 Nov.—The executive board of Unesco decided by 13 votes to 5 with 3 abstentions, to appeal to the International Court against the I.L.O. administrative tribunal's judgement allowing the appeals of the four dismissed American employees of Unesco.

UNITED STATES. 17 Nov.—Release of three Americans by China (*see China*).

Agreement for sale of arms to Lebanon (*see Lebanon*).

18 Nov.—Mr Dulles, Secretary of State, said in a broadcast on the Geneva conference that 'the cold war in defence of peaceful competition will inevitably go on. The spirit of Geneva could not, and did

United States (continued)

not, change that fact'. They must presume that the Soviet Union would continue its efforts by means short of war to make its system prevail, as in the past. They could, however, hope that 'this competition will not entail all the same hostility and animosity which so defiled the relations between us in the past'. The United States, he said, would not radically revise its programmes of defence and mutual security.

20 Nov.—Baghdad Pact. The State Department announced that the Government was establishing military and political liaison with the Baghdad Pact organization and was sending observers to the meeting.

21 Nov.—Israel. Mr Sharett, Israeli Foreign Minister, speaking at the National Press Club in Washington, said that he thought the chances of any agreed revision of the boundaries of Israel, as suggested by Mr Dulles in August, were 'extremely problematical'. He feared that such an approach might be construed as a departure from the three-Power declaration of 1950 which purported to guarantee the borders fixed in the armistice agreement. That guarantee, he said, stood urgently in need of an unequivocal and emphatic reaffirmation by means of a security treaty. He went on to say that his Government had agreed, with reservations, to explore Mr Dulles's proposal for the compensation of Arabs 'who fled from Israel', and was ready to co-operate in a co-ordinated scheme on the Jordan waters. But Israel could not indefinitely postpone the irrigation and power projects vital for her economic development. While ready to offer constructive contributions to a peace settlement, Israel must resist attempts to exact from her, as the price of peace, unilateral concessions at the expense of her sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Mr Sharett said that he found it paradoxical that Britain, with her record of non co-operation, should be advocating the 1947 plan which the Arabs had done their utmost to kill, as one of the starting points in the quest for a new solution. The idea that some golden mean could be found between the first partition plan and the boundaries sanctioned by the 1949 armistice agreement was, he said, 'logically fallacious, legally incongruous, and morally untenable'.

22 Nov.—Japan. It was announced in Washington that the Japanese Government had stopped all export of cotton goods to the United States pending a review of future trade policy, in the face of mounting protests by the American textile industry.

23 Nov.—U.S.S.R. The Atomic Energy Commission announced that Russia had detonated the largest nuclear explosion in her series of atomic tests. (It was assumed to have been the explosion of 10 November.)

Yemen. A United States company, called the Yemen Department Corporation, announced that it had signed a thirty-year agreement for an oil and mineral concession in an area of 40,000 square miles in the Yemen. It was the first such concession ever to be granted by the Yemen. The agreement was on a fifty-fifty basis.

25 Nov.—Racial Segregation. The inter-State commerce commission forbade racial segregation in all trains and motor coaches crossing State lines.

28 Nov.—Canadian criticism of U.S. surplus wheat disposals (*see Canada*).

Trade Policy. The Government, in its first report to G.A.T.T. on the waiver granted to the United States by the contracting parties, said that since effect was given to it no new restrictions on agricultural imports had been imposed, nor had existing restrictions been intensified. Controls in the case of oats, barley, almonds, and filberts had been removed.

29 Nov.—**Foreign Policy.** Mr Dulles, Secretary of State, told a press conference that the West should do two things: keep up their pressure, as was done in the case of Austria, until finally the break came; and go ahead with plans for the integration of Europe, not by military arrangements primarily, but by moving towards a United States of Europe in terms of economic and political unity on a broad basis like the Coal and Steel Community.

30 Nov.—**Nationalist China.** It was disclosed unofficially that President Eisenhower had warned General Chiang Kai-shek that Nationalist China's seat in the Security Council might be jeopardized if she carried out her threat to veto the admission of Outer Mongolia to the United Nations, because world opinion supported Outer Mongolia's admission as a means of securing the seventeen other candidates.

Geneva Conference. The State Department issued a report on the recent Geneva conference of Foreign Ministers. It was stated that the consent of Britain and France had been obtained but not that of Russia.

2 Dec.—U.S. Ambassador's statement in Berlin (*see Germany*).

Union Merger. The American Federation of Labour and the Congress of Industrial Organizations merged into a single federation with a membership of 16 m. members.

U.S. surplus food gift to Spain (*see Spain*).

Portugal. At the conclusion of discussions between Mr Dulles and the Portuguese Foreign Minister, Dr Cunha, a communiqué was issued which said that the discussions, which had been conducted in an atmosphere of thorough understanding, had covered N.A.T.O. defence, the mutual dependence of Africa and the western world, U.S.-Portuguese trade relations, and atomic questions. The two Ministers also discussed various declarations attributed to the Soviet leaders 'now visiting Asia', containing references to western policy in the Far East and statements about Portuguese provinces in the Far East. They considered that such statements contributed nothing to the cause of peace and they deplored all efforts to sow hatred between east and west.

5 Dec.—Mr Nehru on the U.S.-Portuguese statement on Goa (*see India*).

6 Dec.—**Goa.** Mr Dulles, in a statement to the press concerning the description of Goa as 'a Portuguese province' in the U.S.-Portuguese communiqué of 2 December, disagreed with the view that he had committed a diplomatic blunder and said that the description fully accorded with the term used in the Portuguese constitution and that, so far as he was aware, the world had regarded it as such for the past 400 years. He

United States (*continued*)

did not think the Indian Government questioned the status of these various portions of territory as provinces. He went on to say that he and Senhor Cunha had felt it right and appropriate to state their attitude towards the emotionalism created by recent references in India by the Russian leaders who apparently sought to foment prejudice and hatred. The United States had strongly advocated the principle of a renunciation of the use of force and that approach was shared by Mr Nehru. It was felt that the Russian utterances were designed to create an atmosphere in which efforts to invoke force might be made.

7 Dec.—Japan. The State Department announced that it was urging members of G.A.T.T. to give Japan full preferential tariff treatment.

U.S.S.R. 18 Nov.—Soviet protest to France alleging pressure on architect (*see France*).

Mr Bulganin and Mr Khrushchev's visit to India (*see India*).

19 Nov. et seq.—Soviet leaders' speeches in India (*see India*).

22 Nov.—Purge of Georgian Security Officials. Tiflis Radio announced that six former security officials in the State Ministries of Security and the Interior of the Georgian Republic had been executed for high treason and two others sentenced to life imprisonment. Those executed included Rukhadze, the former Minister for State Security in Georgia. The announcement said that the eight men had been sentenced for continuing the work of Beria (Minister of the Interior under Stalin who was executed on charges of treason in December 1953). All the men had appealed unsuccessfully to the Supreme Soviet.

23 Nov.—U.S. report of Soviet atomic test (*see United States*).

24 Nov.—German agreement to appointment of Mr Zorin as Soviet Ambassador, and inquiry concerning interruption in return of German prisoners (*see Germany*).

Dismissals. Kiev Radio announced that the first and second secretaries of the Ukrainian district party committee had been relieved of their posts, and it was announced from Alma Ata that Mr Tajibayev, the Kazakh Minister of Culture, had been relieved of his post.

26 Nov.—Ceylon acceptance of Russian offer of equipment (*see Ceylon*).

Gift of atomic reactor and cyclotron to east Germany (*see Germany*).

Nuclear Explosions. The Foreign Ministry announced that test explosions of new types of atomic and hydrogen weapons had recently been carried out in the Soviet Union at great altitudes, and it said that the last explosion of a hydrogen bomb was the most powerful of all the explosions so far carried out. The announcement added that the Soviet Union continued to favour the prohibition of nuclear weapons, which had been rejected by the western Powers, and the reduction of other armaments.

Radio activity from Soviet nuclear tests (*see Japan*).

Persia. A Note was handed to the Persian Chargé d'Affaires warning Persia that her signature to the Baghdad Pact 'inflicts serious damage' to

Persian-Soviet relations and that Persia must bear full responsibility for the consequences. The Note repeated that the pact was an aggressive military alliance and referred to the Russo-Persian Treaty of 1927 under which each side undertook not to take part in alliances or agreements directed against the other.

28 Nov.—Nuclear Explosion. Following the recent Soviet nuclear explosion, sudden increases in the amount of radioactivity in the atmosphere were reported from most countries of northern Europe, from Japan, and the United States. In Paris the increase was reported as seven times the normal.

29 Nov.—Soviet statement on status of Berlin (*see Germany*).

Soviet protest to Britain at official's statement (*see Great Britain*).

Nuclear Tests. A Moscow radio commentator, Mr Andreyev, said that the U.S.S.R. was ready to give a pledge to discontinue the testing of nuclear weapons if other Powers possessing them would do the same.

1 Dec.—Visit of Soviet leaders to Burma (*see Burma*).

Soviet Citizens in Germany. *Izvestia* alleged that west Germany was preventing 100,000 Soviet citizens from returning home, and it linked their cases with those of German war prisoners still in the Soviet Union.

2 Dec. et seq.—Mr Khrushchev's speeches in Burma (*see Burma*).

5 Dec.—The Moscow correspondents of the American news agency, Associated Press, and of the *New York Times* were called to the Foreign Ministry Press Department and informed that reports transmitted by them concerning the recent building decree contained gross distortions. They were told that a repetition would not be tolerated.

Pravda said that the statement in Rangoon that the British regarded the Burmese as 'savages and barbarians' had been wrongly ascribed to Mr Khrushchev by western correspondents and the words distorted to give them an anti-British meaning. The article criticized the British Foreign Office for having 'hastened to respond to this falsified account with an unrestrained commentary couched in cold war terms'.

6 Dec.—Persian Note to Russia (*see Persia*).

Offer of oil refinery to Syria (*see Syria*).

7 Dec.—Soviet-Burmese agreement (*see Burma*).

YEMEN. 23 Nov.—Grant of oil concession by Yemen to American company (*see United States*).

YUGOSLAVIA. 18 Nov.—Statement on Mr Kardelj's talks with British Ministers (*see Great Britain*).

1 Dec.—President Tito left for an official visit to Ethiopia.

ZANZIBAR. 1 Dec.—Sheikh Sultan Ahmed el Mugheiri, an Arab unofficial member of the Legislative Council, was assassinated. The day before he had broken an eighteen-month Arab boycott of the Council by attending a meeting at which he had expressed regret that his people had been unrepresented.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Dec. 23 Meeting of Supreme Soviet, Moscow.

1956

Jan. 2 French General Election.

„ 7 Libyan Elections.

„ 18 G.A.T.T. Tariff Conference, Geneva.

„ 18 Conference on Future of Malayan Federation, London.

June 27 Meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, London.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT MEMORANDA

In the course of its work, the Information Department of Chatham House from time to time prepares short factual memoranda. The following are examples:

<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of Completion</i>	<i>Price</i>
CYPRUS: Background to Enosis	October 1955 (revised)	2s. od.
FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE, GENEVA, JULY 1955: A Background Chronology	July 1955	1s. 6d.
PERU: A Background Note	30 June 1955	1s. od.

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Note. Issue No. 24 of the current volume will cover the period 8-31 December 1955. It will be published on 11 January 1956.

The Index for Volume XI is in preparation. It is hoped to publish it in March 1956.